

INTERNATIONAL

Herald**Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1978

Established 1887

News Analysis

Carter Aide's Image an Issue

By James I. Wooten

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).

In the 400 days of his residence here, Hamilton Jordan has been the target of ceaseless gossip, the subject of enough rumors for a racy novel and the butt of dozens of jokes and stories.

In the process, he has become something of a symbol in this symbol-minded town: a pub-drinking, party-loving, bear-swinging, wise-cracking good old boy who, as one of President Carter's senior assistants, sets a style that is the iconoclastic antithesis of the White House emphasis of piety.

Communists have begun to question the propriety of his power. Democrats and Republicans alike are aping him. His repertoire of parties is front-page news; reporters are making inquiries into his nocturnal habits, his marriage has broken down and last week, after a young woman anonymously accused him of making a pass and spitting a drink at her, the Carter administration felt compelled to issue a 33-page document designed to prove that he is not a boor.

Yet, last Wednesday morning, as usual, there was Mr. Jordan, silent, as usual, slouched on a couch in the little study next to the Oval Office, offering his advice to his old friend, the President of the United States.

"None of this has affected my relationship with Jimmy," he said. "And so, there he was, throughout the day, conferring with Vice-President Mondale, the Saudi Arabian minister of industry, the Panamanian ambassador, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, several congressmen, and the director of the Office of Management and Budget.

"Frankly," he said, "there's just too many important things to do around here for people to be concerned about what's been happening to me, and I just can't see that it's had any impact at all on what I do."

Deeply Affected

That, of course, is precisely what he hopes will remain true, for despite the fact that he is rather the roué his public image suggests nor the circumspect somebody he occasionally portrays, his symbolic image here could become troublesome.

Several of his friends said last week that the latest incident—the alleged slapping and spitting in a local bar—had deeply affected

him, despite his overt contention that all is well.

His public confidence seems typical of young men of his generation and with his ability and success. He is 33, politically shrewd, indefatigably optimistic, and he has with the President what many have called a "fifth relationship."

They met in 1966, when Mr. Jordan was the youth coordinator for Mr. Carter's unsuccessful gubernatorial campaign. The link was strengthened four years later when he directed Mr. Carter's successful bid for that office and was permanently forged when he ran Mr. Carter's presidential campaign in much the same informal way he now works at the White House.

Mr. Jordan is officially listed

as an assistant to the President for political affairs, but his role is considerably more powerful than the title suggests.

Late last year Mr. Carter sensed

that, administratively, things were not running as smoothly at the White House as he preferred and turned to Mr. Jordan for a solution. Too many things were "falling in the cracks" of a bu-

reaucratic structure that the Presi-

dent liked to describe as the spokes in a wheel.

"There was a 'hit-and-miss'

syndrome there for a long time,"

A White House aide said, "and the President finally decided to do something about it."

He asked Mr. Jordan to spend more time coordinating the work of other staff members, and, although White House residents shudder at the title, Mr. Jordan became an ex-officio "chief of Central Intelligence."

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

apointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

Moreover, the President ordered that Mr. Jordan's previously in-

formal participation in foreign affairs and national security matters become an official role, guaranteeing that he would be a part of such regular White House ap-

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

Moreover, the President ordered that Mr. Jordan's previously in-

formal participation in foreign affairs and national security matters become an official role, guaranteeing that he would be a part of such regular White House ap-

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

He is well known for such "aw-

shucks" disclaimers, but he is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

pointments as the Friday break-

fast with the President, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, and the Wednesday meeting of the Vice-President, the President and Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence.

"But I can't make that one because I'm too busy with the coal strike," Mr. Jordan said, shrugging off any significant role in White House decisions on foreign policy.

Ethiopia, Somalia Revising Reports To Match Events in Ogaden Contest

By John Darntoo

NAIROBI, Feb. 26 (NYT)—If, as the adage goes, the first casualty of war is truth, then the information that has been officially released about the fighting in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia amounts to multiple slaughter.

Most neutral sources agree that Ethiopia and Somalia have been guilty of major prevarication since the fighting erupted in July. On the Somali side, it was the belligerent declaration that no regular troops were involved and that the combatants were solely indigenous ethnic Somalis rising against a rule they regarded as tyrannical. On the Ethiopian side, it was the no less insistent assertion that Soviet and Cuban advisers were present in small numbers and serving only as medical workers and agricultural experts and in other distinctly nonmilitary roles.

But Western diplomats, speaking off the record in Mogadishu, the Somali capital, have estimated that on July 23 the country committed as many as 10,000 regular troops in a three-pronged attack that started from the border village of Ferfer.

Tanks and Planes

As late as September, when Western correspondents had seen a downed MiG and crippled tanks with Somali markings in Ogaden, the Somali minister of information, Abdikassim Salad Hassan, told this reporter: "We don't give them tanks or airplanes because we don't have enough for ourselves."

On the Ethiopian side, the denial that large numbers of Cubans and Russians were streaming into the country seemed designed to head off U.S. to match the buildup by supplying

Somalia. On Jan. 18, when an extensive Soviet airlift of weapons to Addis Ababa was completed and Western intelligence sources estimated that 3,000 Cuban and Soviet military advisers were already in the country, the Ethiopian officer in charge of foreign affairs said at a Nairobi news conference that there were only 450 of them, none even acting as military instructors.

Positions Altered

Until recently reporters who visited Ethiopia and Somalia went on carefully controlled government-sponsored trips to the front came away convinced that they were unable to get close to the actual combat because there was something officials did not want them to see. In the last two weeks, however, these obstacles have theoretically been removed since both countries have altered their positions.

The Somalis, while not conceding that regulars were involved before, have said they would be in the future; the Ethiopians, while denying that Cubans and Russians were combatants, have acknowledged that they are active in weapons-training in front-line areas.

The change in official positions has not clarified the situation on the battlefield.

Two weeks ago, Ethiopia transported more than 100 foreign journalists to the key cities of Dire Dawa and Harer to prove that they were firmly in Ethiopian hands. The group was also taken along the route of a recent battle to verify that an Ethiopian counteroffensive had made headway. In the first Ethiopian military briefing of the war, front-line commanders said that their control had widened in other direc-

U.S. Warm Moscow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—The United States cautioned the Soviet Union yesterday that overall relations between the two countries could be impaired by the continued Soviet military involvement in the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia.

The statement, issued by the State Department, was in response to a speech delivered Friday by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet President, who said that improved relations were "blocked by all kinds of obstacles" raised by the United States.

In reply, the State Department said it agreed with Mr. Brezhnev's more positive comments on the need to conclude a strategic arms limitation treaty, but then it pointedly added:

"It is evident that the character of our general relations also depends upon restraint and constructive efforts to help resolve local conflicts, such as [that in] the Horn of Africa. Intervention in this tragically embattled area by the continued shipment of weapons and military personnel, some of whom involved in combat roles, inevitably widens and intensifies hostilities and raises the general level of tension in the world."

Turkey Reports Flights

ANKARA, Feb. 26 (AP).—Frequent over flights of Turkey by Soviet commercial aircraft, believed to be carrying arms shipments to Ethiopia, continue despite several Turkish warnings in recent months, official sources said yesterday.

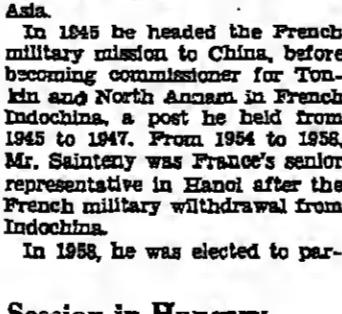
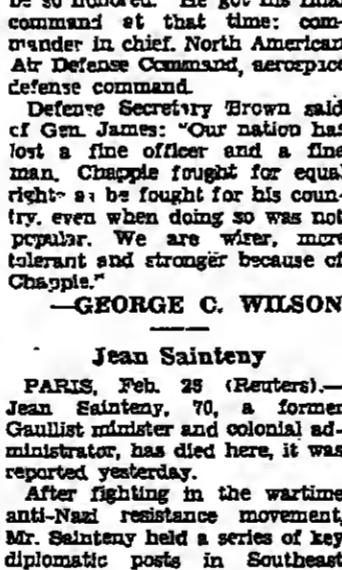
Body of Abducted Man Is Found Near Naples

NAPLES, Feb. 26 (AP).—Police said yesterday that they have found the body of a 49-year-old abducted businessman for whose release relatives had paid a ransom of \$60 million lire (\$666,000).

Police said they found the body of Micheleangelo Ambrosio, a wealthy food-wholesale merchant, buried in a wooded area near Avellino, east of Naples. They said they got tips after they arrested and jailed 10 persons in the kidnapping-murder case.



Gen. Vasily Petrov



What these two gentlemen don't know about Brussels and our hotel is probably not worth knowing.

Some people think that Jean and Louis, our two concierges, are the most important people in the hotel, manager included. They are walking encyclopedias about the Belgian capital. But which of the two knows his way around better is a moot point.

Some say Jean is slightly better informed on matters commercial. But then some claim Louis is a wee bit more familiar with the entertainment scene.

People make hotels.

Brussels-Sheraton Hotel
PLACE ROGIER 3 B 1000 BRUSSELS TEL.: 2193400 TELEX: 26887



ON DISPLAY—Ammunition reportedly captured from Somali troops was put on display recently for foreign journalists in the town of Harer, in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

Daniel James, 58, 4-Star General, Dies

(Continued from Page 1) didn't want to go into the Navy," Gen. James once recalled, "and end up as another black cock."

So at Tuskegee he joined the campus branch of what was then called the Army Air Corps and later the U.S. Air Force. Air Corps flight training, however, was segregated.

Gen. James and other black officers at Selridge Air Force Base, Mich., decided to change things—entering the officers' club that was then open only to whites. The club closed every time the blacks entered. The air command finally transferred the black officers to air bases in the South, where segregation held sway.

Gen. James and other blacks did the same thing at Godman Field next to Fort Knox, Ky., and next at Freeman Field in Seymour, Ind.

On April 5, 1945, the Army arrested 101 black airmen at Freeman Field and charged them with mutiny, treason and other offenses. The Army put three of the 101 on trial in 1945, but the charges eventually were dropped.

Although Gen. James was not arrested, he spread the word of the arrests to the black press and official Washington.

Gen. James stayed in the Army after World War II, stuck in the rank of first lieutenant for six years. He became Air Force Capt. James in Korea, where he flew 161 combat missions in the conflict there.

Gen. James flew fighters in Korea and later in Vietnam, advancing to the rank of colonel in Vietnam, where he led the 8th Tactical Fighter Wing. He won his first star in July, 1970.

Former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird brought Gen. James to the Pentagon, where in 1970 he became deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs. In that job, Gen. James traveled around the country as a spokesman for the administration's Vietnam war policy.

He kept getting stars and choice command assignments from 1970 until Sept. 1, 1975, when he received his fourth star. He was the first black to be so honored. He got his final command at that time: commander in chief, North American Air Defense Command, aerospace defense command.

Defense Secretary Brown said of Gen. James: "Our nation has lost a fine officer and a fine man. Chapelle fought for equal rights; he fought for his country, even when doing so was not popular. We are wiser, more tolerant and stronger because of Chapelle."

—GEORGE C. WILSON

Jean Sainteny

PARIS, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Jean Sainteny, 70, a former Gaullist minister and colonial administrator, has died here, it was reported yesterday.

After fighting in the wartime anti-Nazi resistance movement, Mr. Sainteny held a series of key diplomatic posts in Southeast Asia.

In 1945 he headed the French military mission to China, before becoming commissioner for Tonkin and North Annam in French Indochina, a post he held from 1945 to 1947. From 1954 to 1956, Mr. Sainteny was France's senior representative in Hanoi after the French military withdrawal from Indochina.

In 1958, he was elected to par-

(Continued from Page 1) nevertheless becoming more and more involved in almost every significant decision made in the White House, including those related to foreign policy.

He was not included in discussions that produced a joint Soviet-U.S. statement on Palestinian rights and that subsequently prompted a significant protest by the U.S. Jewish community.

"But that was when he didn't know how much he could help us on such things," a member of the staff of the National Security Council said.

—Seldom Wrong

Moreover, when the President's early efforts to obtain Senate approval of the Panama Canal treaties were faltering, Mr. Jordan managed a well-organized lobbying campaign that produced at least a chance for success.

"He is so seldom wrong on the political impact of any item," one of the Vice-President's aides said recently, "that it's difficult

to believe he was ever kept out of the important things."

But in the first few months of the administration, he was, as he recalled Wednesday, "fussing over who was going to be the Small Business Administration man in Houston" and that, he said, "was not challenging and somewhat frustrating."

Unlike others who came to power here with Mr. Carter, Mr. Jordan declined to build a large office centering on his office in the southwest corner of the west wing, the same office occupied by H. R. Haldeman and Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., chiefs of staff under President Nixon.

In relations with Congress, however, his political instincts seem not to have served him well.

Many on Capitol Hill regard him as the personification of Mr. Carter's problems with the legislature: problems with the legislature occasionally of arrogance.

—All Things Political

Still, as the Carter administration begins its 14th month, Mr. Jordan, the generalist is seen as a presidential assistant who is more equal than all the others, with the exception of Judy Powell, the press secretary, and increasingly so in foreign policy.

Mr. Jordan operates from the premise that all things are political and that every foreign or domestic action taken by Mr.

As Guerrilla War Intensifies

South Africa Seen Planning Own Settlement for Namibia

By Carlyle Murphy and David Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 26 (WP).—There are increasing signs that South Africa is close to opting for its own internal settlement in South-West Africa following the new sympathy being shown in Washington and London toward a similar solution to the Rhodesian conflict and a sharp upsurge of fighting in the South African-administered territory.

Western sources here said fears

weeks suggesting that Britain and the United States are now more favorably disposed toward Rhodesia Prime Minister Ian Smith's effort to work out his own internal settlement will three moderate black leaders based in Rhodesia.

Patriotic Front

Britain and the United States have been holding separate negotiations with the militant Patriotic Front, the externally based guerrilla alliance that has rejected out of hand Mr. Smith's internal settlement negotiations.

The South Africans seem to be reasoning that, if the two Western powers now swing away from the Patriotic Front and back to an internal settlement in Rhodesia, then there is a good chance they will take a similar attitude toward a South African-sponsored solution to the Namibian constitutional dispute, leaving out SWAPO.

U.S., Britain Denounced on Rhodesia Plan

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Feb. 26 (AP).—The two leaders of the Rhodesian guerrilla Patriotic Front issued a denunciation yesterday of Britain and the United States for their "connivance and assistance" in the internal settlement talks inside Rhodesia.

Joshua Nkomo, head of Soviet-armed guerrillas based in Zambia, and Robert Mugabe, the leader of Chinese-armed insurgents based in Mozambique, issued the joint communiqué after meeting here Friday and yesterday morning.

"We are resolved in our total condemnation of the sell-out agreement reached in Salisbury, between the black puppets and the rebel fascist settler regime," they declared.

The reference was to the agreement reached between Prime Minister Ian Smith and black nationalists Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabandengi Sithole and Sen. Jeremiah Chirisa on the framework of a constitution providing for black-majority rule.

Gang of Four

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe branded the three black negotiators and Mr. Sithole's deputy, Joshua Chikeremba, as "the gang of four."

Earlier in the week, Mr. Botha traveled to the Namibian capital of Windhoek to discuss "other alternatives" to the Western proposals with local white and black leaders.

"British complicity in a dead-end of which is to validate Smith's unilateral independence leads full weight to our criticism that in her approach to our problems she is guided by racial attitude rather than by principle and objectivity," the statement said.

The Patriotic Front accuse British Foreign Secretary David Owen of giving his "full blessing" to Mr. Smith "on no other basis than that of color."

Malta Conversations

Mr. Owen and the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, met Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe on Malta shortly before Mr. Smith and the black negotiators announced their agreement. Their talks broke up inconclusively.

The initial reaction in Britain and the United States to the internal settlement was a warning that no solution would end the five-year-old guerrilla war in Rhodesia unless it included the Patriotic Front, whose leader rejected any participation in Mr. Smith's settlement talks.

But statements in London and Washington in the last week appeared to indicate a shift to ward more support for the internal settlement.

Israel Backs Settlements

(Continued from Page 1) expressed commitment by the Cabinet toward increasing the dimensions of existing Israeli settlements in the area just south of the Gaza Strip.

Diplomatic Shuttle

The decision was made at a time when Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton is shuttling between Cairo and Jerusalem in an effort to reach a mutually acceptable decision of principles from Egypt and Israel for achieving a Middle East peace.

Mr. Atherton returned from Cairo last night with an Egyptian counterproposal for such a declaration.

There were reports here that the Egyptian proposal represented a hardening of Mr. Sadat's views. The major snags in obtaining a declaration have been related to the question of how to phrase the section dealing with the problem of Palestinians and on Mr. Sadat's insistence that Israel express a willingness to withdraw from all the territories seized during the 1967 war.

—Close Carter Aide May Find Playboy Image Troublesome

Carter has a political reaction. It is there, he said, that he believes he is of value to the President.

"I'm there to represent the collective political interests of other people in the White House," Stu Frank and Jody," he said, referring to Stuart Eizenstadt, the presidential assistant for domestic policy; Frank Moore, the congressional liaison, and Mr. Powell.

That same instinct, in reverse, seemed to be at work last week when Mr. Powell sent a White House attorney to interview the bartender at the local pub where Mr. Jordan, according to an account in The Washington Post, made advances to a woman, was slapped by her and then spat a mouthful of his drink on her blouse.

Mr. Jordan denied the report just as he denied having said anything improper to the wife of the Egyptian ambassador here in December. Mr. Powell released copies of interviews with the bartender and two of Mr. Jordan's companions on the evening of the alleged incident, all of which supported his contention that he was blameless and merely the victim of female attention stirred by his celebrity.

Never Chided

Early in their relationship with Mr. Carter, he and Mr. Powell forged reputations as young men whose work did not

preside good times, and although there were occasional embarrassments, the future President, they say, never chided them.

There have never been any suggestions that Mr. Jordan is a problem drinker, but he was and remains, with no apology, a bon vivant.

"I don't think I could change if I wanted to," Mr. Jordan said. "Maybe I'm capable of some adjustments, but, for better or worse, this is the way I've always been and always will be."

At the regular briefing at the White House last Wednesday, reporters asked Mr. Powell if Mr. Jordan kept an extra case of beer. The reporter had understood a like in the interview with the bartender, who said this had gotten Mr. Jordan's case from behind the bar when he left that evening. The reporter apologized privately.

"But you wait," Mr. Powell said. "Wait and see if the doesn't come out as the last some story."

Not long afterward, United Press International learned that Mr. Powell had "privately" told Washington: "The White House told Mr. Jordan to keep an extra case of beer when he had an encounter with the bartender last January 15," according him.

Writers Why Wait? Publish Your Book in 90 Days

... and get agent editing, design, manufacture, publicity, promotion and advertising—all under one roof at low costs. Two free books and literature give details and success stories. Write or call Dept. 207
EXPOSITION PRESS, INC.
800 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021
(212) 752-2000

Campaign Is Quiet but Active**Administration Stumps for Panama Treaties**

By Karen DeYoung

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—One of the most limited-circulation documents in the State Department these days is a weekly report known to those who write and read it as the PITS.

As a government official involved in its production put it, the PITS report "isn't secret or nonexistent." It is just one of those inside documents that insiders don't like to talk to outsiders about.

PITS stands for Panama In-

formation Track Score, complete with a chatty column of "weekly highlights" and "box scores." It is a weekly, one-page compensation of the Carter administration's efforts to inform the public about the new Panama Canal treaties.

Those efforts include, by the most recent PITS count, a total of 864 scheduled appearances—475 live speeches or debates with treaty opponents and 389 media interviews by pro-treaty speakers around the country.

Since the administration's ver-

sion of the truth holds the treaties to be just, wise, and in the national interest, a number of treaty opponents have questioned whether the information efforts might be construed as lobbying.

A 1926 criminal statute prohibits the use of appropriated money to pay for any effort designed to influence members of Congress to favor or oppose legislation before them. The treaties are now before the Senate, which must ratify them before they can go into effect.

White House officials maintain

Says Envoy Ignores Whites' Rights**Senator Assails Young's Views on Rhodesia**

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—The ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday criticized Andrew Young's views on a Rhodesian settlement and said that the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations was in disagreement with the State Department on the issue.

Sen. Clifford Case, of New Jersey, in a letter also accused Mr. Young of applying a different standard in his attitude toward protecting white-minority rights in Rhodesia than he had in campaigning for black rights in the United States.

Sen. Case's letter added fuel to a controversy that the State Department had tried to play down about a week ago with a statement indicating that a projected settlement between Rhodesia's white minority govern-

ment and three black leaders could be a significant step toward majority rule.

Some members of Congress had charged that the United States was out of step with Britain, whose initial reaction to the announcement of a partial Rhodesian settlement plan had seemed to be more positive than that of Washington.

Civil War Feared

Mr. Young had said at the United Nations that the projected settlement "does not address the issues that have some 40,000 people fighting," and that it might lead to a "black-on-black civil war."

Sen. Case, responding to a letter that Mr. Young had written to him on Feb. 10, referred to that still uncompleted settlement plan as a "fair, moderate political solution."

Sen. Case had issued a state-

ment urging the Carter administration to back "the moderate solution to Rhodesia's racial problem," indicating his belief that the alternative was to "continue to side with Russian-armed ter-

rorists."

Mr. Young has repeatedly said that a Rhodesian settlement reached without the participation of the Patriotic Front, a black nationalist coalition that is carrying on a guerrilla war against the white government, would not bring peace or stability.

He had written to Sen. Case after returning from Malta, where he and British Foreign Secretary David Owen had discussed a British-U.S. plan for Rhodesia with the two leaders of the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

Continued Bloodshed

"I am of the opinion that any settlement which does not include the forces that are doing the fighting simply paves the way for a repeat of the Angola experience, with the result being continued bloodshed and civil strife," Mr. Young told Sen. Case.

Sen. Case said that, according to Mr. Young's letter, "the only way warfare can be ended in Rhodesia is if agreement is reached with these most radical groups conducting the fighting in that country from bases in Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. I disagree."

"Of course, the issue in Rhodesia is not whether there will be free elections," Sen. Case said. "The question is whether minority rights are going to be protected or disregarded. In your letter to me there is no mention whatever of the protection of minority rights, or the willingness of the guerrilla leaders to support protection of minority rights."

Prints a Clue To Pre-Man

(Continued from Page 1)

creatures who range in size from 3 1/2 feet to 5 feet tall. All walked erect. The big difference between hominids and men is brain size. The tallest hominid had a brain about two-thirds the size of a human's. The shortest had a brain no larger than half a human's brain.

"That program's headquarters is in a part of the State Department's Latin America bureau, called the Office of Policy, Public Affairs and Congressional Relations.

Nearly a year after initial strategy sessions the office's walls resemble a Pentagon war room, filled with charts and phabboards for every state.

Market Study

Long before the stable of speakers was assembled, the office studied its market. Last spring, when few senators had voiced a stand on the treaties, the office studied the voting patterns of senators on "related types of issues," such as a several-year-old vote on Rhodesian chrome imports, that would indicate a senatorial stand on moral and national security issues.

Newspaper editorial stands around the country were studied, along with level of public interest in Latin America. Media markets were analyzed to determine the best way to disseminate information in various states, particularly those of senators the analysts predicted would remain undecided on the treaties until the end.

The office then put together six basic presentation speeches on treaty issues, including military security, commerce and business, Latin American relations, and "myths and realities" about treaties and Panama itself.

The office gathered a group of more than a dozen "good presenters," primarily out of the Latin American bureau, and brought them in for treaty seminars in September and November.

The State Department puts the total cost of the program, primarily for speaker transportation and lodging, at \$39,000 so far—more than half of what it says has been paid by the audience groups requesting speakers.

While the Panama issue is not forced on anyone, an official said, any group that asks for a speaker on an unspecified subject gets Panama." The program has worked so well, a White House official said, that thought has been given to trying it out on other issues.

U.S. Ecologists Reach Settlement On Leasing Federal Coal Lands

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus announced yesterday the settlement of a major environmental lawsuit that had blocked leasing of federal coal lands in the West.

If approved by the U.S. District Court here, the settlement will allow the first significant leasing of the government's vast coal reserves since a 1971 moratorium halted a speculative boom in federal coal leases.

Coal production from federal lands, now 50 million tons a year, would increase about 25 per cent in the next 18 months. Mr. Andrus said that the settlement "will make it easier to meet the goal of 1.2 billion tons of coal a year by 1985"—a key element of President Carter's energy program.

The Interior Department also has agreed to write a new environmental impact statement which, when completed in April of next year, would allow full-scale leasing of Western coal lands by the mid-1980s.

The settlement followed five months of negotiations with the four environmental groups—the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Northern Plains Resource Council and the Powder River Basin Resource Council—that in September had obtained an injunction against leasing.

Although a moratorium had been in effect for six years, the new administration had announced its intention to resume leasing under guidelines that environmentalists thought would damage fragile Western land.

The victim was identified as Pierre Huguet, 59, of Paris, who arrived here Friday with a tour group.

A witness told police Mr. Huguet was taking photographs from a bridge when a man pushed him into the water. Two other men lifted Mr. Huguet into a waiting boat and headed toward the island, the witness said.

A military spokesman said the kidnappers were Basian-based rebels who kidnapped Japanese nationals in 1975 and 1976. They said no ransom demand had been received.

Muslim guerrillas in the Moro National Liberation Front are seeking self-rule for the southern Philippines, which has a significant Muslim minority.

It was the third kidnapping in 10 days in the area. On Feb. 17, the acting mayor of Jolo, the capital of Sulu Province, southwest of here, and three soldiers were kidnapped by Muslim rebels. The same day two Philippine Roman Catholic nuns were abducted in Lantao del Sur Province by rebels.



Associated Press

HOLD THAT BEAR!—Owning a wrestling bear has its high and low moments, and this is one of the latter. Terrible Tony, a 600-pound black bear, decided to flee after a bout in Tampa, Fla., and was finally subdued by his trainer, Jerry Alan, at left, and his usual wrestling partner, Wild Bill Watson (feet in air) after an unscheduled bout in a nearby parking lot. Alan received a black eye.

In Florida and Tennessee**17 Killed in U.S. Chemical-Train Accidents**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).

—A total of 17 persons were killed and many injured during the weekend after freight train carrying dangerous chemicals derailed in two separate areas in the South.

Easy Ambassador

One of the thoroughbreds in that stable—which includes Terence Todman, assistant secretary for Latin American affairs, treaty negotiator Ellsworth Bunker, and more than a dozen lesser-known officials—is Ambassador Gale McGee, U.S. representative to the Organization of American States.

Since the treaties were signed,

Mr. McGee has made more than 100 appearances around the country to support them. He has spoken in 23 states, from the Deep South to the Far West.

According to a White House official, the battle plan for gaining treaty ratification was drawn up last spring by presidential assistant Hamilton Jordan.

Operating on the assumption that "they are good treaties and the more people know about them, the more they would support them," he said, the administration "recognized that a program of public information was our strongest suit."

That program's headquarters is in a part of the State Department's Latin America bureau, called the Office of Policy, Public Affairs and Congressional Relations.

Nearly a year after initial strategy sessions the office's walls resemble a Pentagon war room, filled with charts and phabboards for every state.

Disaster Relief

Seventeen cars of the 50-car Atlanta and St. Andrews Bay Railway train derailed, including six tanker cars. The derailment occurred a mile north of Youngstown and about 200 yards off U.S. 231, the main north-south highway out of the resort town of Panama City. The train was going from Alabama to Panama City.

The explosion in Tennessee

left much of Waverly's business

core in rubble. The cause was still unexplained as federal authorities, including a White House aide, arrived to help in disaster relief operations.

The tanker was one of 24 Louisville & Nashville Railroad freight cars that had derailed earlier in the week. Officials said all prescribed procedures for the handling of propane had been observed.

A second propane-filled car was dumped out yesterday after residents in the area were evacuated.

Authorities said 54 persons were hospitalized, some with burns that would probably require transfer to national burn centers. Forty-two others were injured but not admitted to hospitals.

Most of the dead were involved in the pumping of the propane from the derailed car. One victim was driving by on a nearby road and another was watching the pumping operation.

Platform Fire Kills 5

OSLO, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Five Norwegians were killed when fire broke out at the Statfjord oil platform in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, late last night. The fire was later brought under control and no one of the other 800 workers was injured.

U.S. Unit Hits CIA Report on Lost A-Fuel**Agency Held Uranium Was Sent to Israel**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP).

—Documents released yesterday by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission show that the CIA was alone in believing that uranium that disappeared from a factory in Pennsylvania more than 10 years ago may have been diverted to Israel.

The documents show that the CIA was at odds with at least four other federal agencies that investigated the alleged diversion: the FBI, the National Security Council, the Energy Research and Development Administration and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

These are the conclusions of a 550-page report by the NRC published during the weekend, in response to charges that it had not told Congress all the facts involved in the loss of 206 pounds of weapons-grade uranium that disappeared from a factory in Apollo, Pa. in the mid-1960s.

The charges go back two years to secret briefings presented by the CIA to the federal agencies. The CIA reported that it suspected the uranium had been smuggled out of Pennsylvania to Israel because the uranium disappeared at about the same time the CIA had an atomic bomb.

"While the picture that emerges from these CIA briefings is somewhat blurred," the NRC report said, "most of the people at the CIA briefings came away feeling the results were inconclusive. Some believed the CIA briefing official was expressing his own theories on what happened. One said he listened for hard evidence, but all he heard were theories, circumstantial evidence and much color."

Judge Revokes Bail For Ex-UMW Boss

MEDIA, Pa., Feb. 26 (AP).—A judge last week revoked the \$250,000 bail of former United Mine Workers president W. A. 'Tooy' Boyle, who was convicted two weeks ago for the second time of arranging the assassination of a union rival.

Delaware County Judge Francis Catania ordered that the 76-year-old Boyle be sent immediately to the Eastern State Penitentiary at Graterford pending appeals in the case.

Why is Puerto Rico/U.S.A. only a tropical paradise to you?

(Puerto Rico is also your ideal gateway into the U.S. market.)



We can't blame you.

We can't blame you for thinking that Puerto Rico is only a tropical paradise. It is. Its climate is sunny and pleasant. And its delicious beaches can be enjoyed all year round.

With a population of only 3.2 million—mostly bilingual—Puerto Rico has three universities, six more university level institutions, and all kinds of cultural activities.

Puerto Rico also enjoys the highest standard of living of any Spanish-speaking country. \$ 1,980 per capita.

But it offers you much more.

Puerto Rico's work force is abundant (a million strong, with 51% under 35 years of age), skilled (average of 12.1 years of schooling) and more productive (return of \$ 4,03 on the dollar v.s. \$ 3,36 for Mainland U.S. workers). Average hourly wage is \$ 3.09 v.s. \$ 5.75 for Mainland U.S. workers.

The Government of Puerto Rico grants newly establishing industries up to 100% tax exemption for periods between 10 and 30 years. It also assists new industries with the construction or leasing of its industrial buildings. And it facilitates repatriation of profits.

Your gateway into the U.S. market.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is an integral part of the United States. Any product manufactured in Puerto Rico carries the stamp



"Made in U.S. A." which allows it to enter the U.S. market without paying custom duties or surcharges.

Manufacturing in Puerto Rico offers many more advantages. To get to know them all, just, mail the attached coupon.

I want to find out all the advantages of investing in Puerto Rico.

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

Product I am interested in manufacturing in Puerto Rico _____

'Tragic Incident' Possible**Greek Samos Casts Wary Eye On Nearby Turkish Mainland**

By Nicholas Gage

SAMOS, Greece (NYT)—This verdant Aegean island, so fertile that the ancient dramatist Menander declared that it could even produce bird's milk, is the nearest of all the Greek islands to the mainland of Turkey, less than a mile away. The islanders say that they can hear Turkish roosters crow at dawn.

For many years this proximity caused no concern on either side—but that was before the Turks invaded Cyprus nearly four years ago. Mr. Pitsis said, Samians feared that their island would be next, but few islanders tried to leave for Athens.

Yiorgos Arcles, a fisherman who runs a guest house at Palio Amo, a village at the island's closest point to Turkey, refused to retreat to the main town during the Cyprus crisis. "I told my wife to take the boy and the donkey and go," he said, slipping an omelet at the cafe attached to his guest house and staring toward the Turkish observation post across the strait. "Then I loaded my hunting rifle and waited. I've spent my whole life building this place and nobody's going to take it away from me."

Newer and Better Rifles

Since then most of the men on the island have bought newer and better rifles. "We are not going to let what happened on Cyprus happen here," said Clementeou Filippakis, the administrator of Samos and two nearby islands. "Every man on Samos considers himself a soldier and will fight to protect his home."

To help them in any such struggle, Greece has sent military personnel to Samos and other Aegean islands. They are officially listed as gendarmes, stationed there for peacekeeping purposes, and they try to remain unobtrusive, wearing civilian clothes when off duty and rarely gathering in groups.

The Turks have objected to the presence of soldiers in the Aegean islands, but the Greeks say that Turkey's claims on the Aegean and its invasion of Cyprus prove it has expansionist aims that threaten the islands.

Prevent Minor Incidents

Despite mutual accusations, however, both sides have taken care to prevent minor incidents from starting a war in the Aegean. When a Turkish fishing boat crossed Greek waters and landed on Samos during a recent storm, the three men in it were given lodgings and sent home when the storm lifted, rather than arrested.

Earlier, a Turkish coast guard boat picked up a Greek fisherman and charged him with trespassing in Turkish waters. But a Turkish court quickly acquitted him and allowed him to return home. Such temperate handling of potentially explosive incidents date back to the good relations between Samos and the Turks on the mainland before the Cyprus invasion. According to Teligvis Demetrou, the mayor of the island's main town, which also is called Samos, "We did business together, competed in soccer matches and visited each other's homes," he said. "We got along very well."

His assessment was echoed by several young men of Samos. Most agreed that the majority of Greeks and Turks do not want to fight. "It's just the Turks have so many internal problems; the easiest way for their leaders to distract them is to stir them up against us," said one.

There was no immediate word on about a dozen others, mostly students, rounded up in the last few days as part of an apparent drive against a program of unauthorized lectures that was launched last week.

Poland Releases Two Dissidents

WARSAW, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Two leaders of Poland's dissident Public Self-Defense Committee have been released after being detained for two days by a committee spokesman said today.

Jacek Kurnow was freed last night in Lublin, in southeast Poland, where he was seized on Thursday evening after addressing a meeting of another dissident group, the Human and Civil Rights Defense Movement.

In Warsaw, Adam Michnik was released early today. He had apparently been detained to prevent him from giving a private lecture in Krakow on Friday.

There was no immediate word on about a dozen others, mostly students, rounded up in the last few days as part of an apparent drive against a program of unauthorized lectures that was launched last week.



United Press International
British police cordon off a parade of leftist militants in North Ilford protesting a meeting of the right-wing National Front. A by-election is scheduled March 2.

U.K. Police, Protesters Clash at Rightist Rally

ILFORD, England, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Police made 21 arrests here yesterday as 5,000 officers tried to prevent election clashes between the National Front party and leftist opponents.

Most of the arrests occurred during a brief skirmish between police and leftist pickets outside Ilford County High School, where 300 Front members held a rally. Several youths were arrested on charges of carrying offensive weapons.

The Front, which seeks the repatriation of Britain's 2 million colored immigrants, moved to a ring around Ilford High School. Leftist pickets were held hundreds of yards away. Peter Hain, a spokesman of the Anti-Nazi League, had

hundreds of supporters onto the streets in house-to-house canvassing.

It has a candidate in a by-election on Thursday for North Ilford's parliament seat.

The Front had been prevented from holding a march through the area because of a two-month ban on political marches.

Police Ring

Several thousand police formed a ring around Ilford High School. Leftist pickets were held hundreds of yards away.

Peter Hain, a spokesman of the Anti-Nazi League, had

promised that his 1,000 followers would mount only peaceful protests.

The scuffling occurred when police moved in to arrest occupants of a loudspeaker truck who were calling truculently on a crowd of about 30 leftists to attack the rally.

The site of the National Front's vote in the election Thursday is considered a key political barometer.

The party, which is said to be gaining support, plans to field 300 candidates for the 635-seat House of Commons in the next general election.

Talks to Resume on New Italy Government

ROME, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Negotiations to form a new minority Christian Democratic administration will resume tomorrow after weekend violence here in which more than 30 persons were arrested and 2 were injured.

Developments Due

Observers expected decisive developments this week because a confirmed deadlock almost certainly would mean an early general election, which all parties have said that they want to avoid.

The union leaders said yesterday that they were not satisfied with Mr. Andreotti's program, which included price increases and austerity measures. Union sources said that the leaders expressed particular concern about the absence of clear policies to find jobs for Italy's 1.6 million unemployed.

Support from the Communist-dominated unions could be vital to Mr. Andreotti's attempt. He has been counting on some support from Communists in Parliament, but hard-liners in his party, who said that they were elected to keep Communists out of power, have rejected a formal alliance.

Christian Democratic deputies and senators were to meet tomorrow and Tuesday to consider what concessions, if any, they could offer the Communists.

Several former members of the party's Central Committee are on trial in Rome for misappropriation of funds.

If the hard-line Christian Democrats gain enough support, Mr. Andreotti was thought likely to surrender his mandate to another member of the party, thus producing the deadlock that all parties want to avoid.

Meanwhile, the U.S. ambassador to Italy, Richard Gardner, left tonight for consultations in Washington. Mr. Gardner's last trip to Washington—only days before Mr. Andreotti's minority government fell on Jan. 16—led to a new statement by the Carter administration that it wanted Communist influence in Western Europe reduced.

Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer, attempting to steer his party into an active government role for the first time since 1947, said that the country was tired of waiting for a reply to demands for Communist participation.

Mr. Berlinguer stated again that he would support a new Christian Democratic administration only if his party were brought into the voting majority in Parliament.

The Communist party last month demanded a greater role in government.

If the hard-line Christian Democrats gain enough support, Mr.

Andreotti was thought likely to surrender his mandate to another member of the party, thus producing the deadlock that all parties want to avoid.

Meanwhile, the U.S. ambassador to Italy, Richard Gardner, left tonight for consultations in Washington. Mr. Gardner's last trip to Washington—only days before Mr. Andreotti's minority government fell on Jan. 16—led to a new statement by the Carter administration that it wanted Communist influence in Western Europe reduced.

Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer, attempting to steer his party into an active government role for the first time since 1947, said that the country was tired of waiting for a reply to demands for Communist participation.

Mr. Berlinguer stated again that he would support a new Christian Democratic administration only if his party were brought into the voting majority in Parliament.

The Communist party last month demanded a greater role in government.

If the hard-line Christian Democrats gain enough support, Mr.

Andreotti was thought likely to surrender his mandate to another member of the party, thus producing the deadlock that all parties want to avoid.

Meanwhile, the U.S. ambassador to Italy, Richard Gardner, left tonight for consultations in Washington. Mr. Gardner's last trip to Washington—only days before Mr. Andreotti's minority government fell on Jan. 16—led to a new statement by the Carter administration that it wanted Communist influence in Western Europe reduced.

Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer, attempting to steer his party into an active government role for the first time since 1947, said that the country was tired of waiting for a reply to demands for Communist participation.

Mr. Berlinguer stated again that he would support a new Christian Democratic administration only if his party were brought into the voting majority in Parliament.

The Communist party last month demanded a greater role in government.

If the hard-line Christian Democrats gain enough support, Mr.

In Westinghouse Power Plant Deal

By George McArthur

MANILA, Feb. 26.—One of the most popular men at Manila's exclusive Week-End Country Club is Rómulo Díaz, 41, who is not only president of the club but also president of the Philippine Golf Association and a self-made millionaire.

But the U.S. government is thought to be looking into some of Mr. Díaz's financial dealings, particularly his role in the sale of a \$1-billion nuclear power package to the Westinghouse Corp. He says he was pioneering needed industries.

Walking across the clubhouse patio after a pre-breakfast round, sometimes with his friend President Ferdinand Marcos, Mr. Díaz is the self-confident center of attention. He smiles at friends and pauses occasionally for a chat with a business associate, a handshake here, a nod there, a friendly made appointment for lunch. There is perhaps no country club in the world that can surpass Week-End in the concentration of a nation's wealth.

Several U.S. newspapers have recently focused on Mr. Díaz's friendship with Mr. Marcos. They were asking how much Westinghouse had paid Mr. Díaz, who is the company's chief agent here, and whether any of the money reached the presidential palace.

Westinghouse has said that the commissions were within acceptable business limits. Mr. Díaz has said nothing. Business sources in Manila believe the commissions and other payments could amount to \$50 million over six to eight years.

U.S. Investigating

A Westinghouse spokesman in Pittsburgh said the company announced a month ago that the U.S. Justice Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission were investigating the nuclear plant deal. He said Westinghouse would not comment on the deal or on its payments to Mr. Díaz while the investigation was in process.

The Philippines government signed a letter of intent with Westinghouse in 1974 and a contract in 1976. Work on the 600-megawatt nuclear plant at Batangas is well advanced—in fact ahead of schedule—and probably will not be slowed or stopped.

"It is ridiculous to think that a contract of that size could be signed without the Presidents' direct involvement," a Western businessman in Manila said. "Things like that do not happen here."

President Marcos has hinted at an investigation and has made Mr. Díaz divest himself of three corporations dealing in cellulose and wood products that were set up with government loans and guarantees of more than \$100 million.

This brought smiles to the faces of knowledgeable business men of the 30 companies controlled by Mr. Díaz's conglomerate, the Hardin Management and Investment Corp. The three being returned to the government were operating at a loss; all were long-term projects whose immediate prospects were thought to be marginal.

The entire plateau is one of the richest phosphate mines on earth—an incredible pile of bird manure.

Every year 1 million to 2.5 million tons of guano is scraped out of the plateau, loaded onto cars on a narrow-gauge railroad, crushed at a mill and carried by conveyor belts to waiting ships.

Scientific evidence shows that the island usually catches fish at night by luring the fish with lanterns aboard their boats, but dolphins quickly detect the lanterns, approach the boats and start eating the cuttlefish, an official said.

The fishermen said that there were an estimated 300,000 dolphins in the Tsushima Strait, separating Japan and South Korea, and that they were destroying fish resources in the area. They kill dolphins "gangsters of the sea," their spokesman said.

Nobuyuki Kasai, leader of a fishermen's cooperative in Iki, in southern Japan, said: "We are fully aware of animal lovers' feelings," but he appealed to the world's people to think over "our livelihood."

Dolphins, angered by the destruction of fish resources by dolphin clubs, clubbed to death about 1,000 bottlenose dolphins on Friday and dumped their bodies in the sea off Iki Island, a fishing center west of Japan's southernmost main island of Kyushu. The provincial government in Nagasaki offered \$12 for each of the dolphin skins.

The fishermen said that there were an estimated 300,000 dolphins in the Tsushima Strait, separating Japan and South Korea, and that they were destroying fish resources in the area. They kill dolphins "gangsters of the sea," their spokesman said.

"We have no good idea about how to cope with them. Even if we catch them, we cannot dispose of them in a useful way. After all, which is more important, dolphins or our livelihood?" Mr. Kasai said.

A spokesman for the Nagasaki provincial government said the mass killing was "inevitable to protect" the fishermen's livelihood.

The fishermen usually catch cuttlefish at night by luring the fish with lanterns aboard their boats, but dolphins quickly detect the lanterns, approach the boats and start eating the cuttlefish, an official said.

Ethics of Filipino Millionaire Questioned

</



Leonid Brezhnev



Andrei Kirilenko



Mikhail Suslov



Yuri Andropov UPI

News Analysis

Speculation Thick, Clues Thin on Successor to Brezhnev

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is one of the most carefully scrutinized countries. Its territory is photographed continually by U.S. spy satellites. Its radio and television broadcasts, even from some small stations in Siberia, are recorded and analyzed by the West. Its newspapers, magazines and books are pored over by Soviet-watchers in Western universities and governments, and diplomats here make their way through cocktail parties and conference rooms in an effort to gather impressions of Soviet life and state policy.

Yet a key area of concern remains steeped in mystery. It is the subject of Kremlin politics and particularly the question of what kind of leadership will succeed that of the President and Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, who is 71.

Every time his health forces him out of public view for a while, as it did for most of the last two months, the issue of succession becomes a preoccupation for Westerners here and also for the small number of Soviet citizens whose curiosity about their country's politics overcomes their basic fatalism.

There are virtually no clues on who the next man would be or what foreign and domestic policies he would pursue.

Carbon-Copy Positions

Open debate is as taboo for the 14 members of the ruling Politburo as for lowly political dissidents, perhaps even more, and therefore it takes a fertile imagination to see real differences of position among the potential candidates for the leading job.

Their speciees are opaque and virtually uniform. Détente has become a fact, they say, but there are advocates of cold war in the West who continue to whip up tensions. Disarmament is a necessity, they assert, but military vigilance against imperialist designs is essential. Each Communist party has the right to follow its own path to socialism, they declare, but without unity and a spirit of proletarian internationalism the movement would be undermined.

Whether this reflects a genuine consensus built by Mr. Brezhnev or whether it masks a diversity that could emerge after he is gone is a matter of conjecture.

Some Western analysts, making deductions from biographical and political nuances, say they can distinguish patterns that place Politburo members at varied points on a political spectrum.

Mikhail Suslov, for example, who is the chief ideologist, is imagined as a tough man on issues of internal dissent, autonomy of West European Communism, and détente with the United States. But he is 75 and reportedly in poor health, and therefore not considered a contender for the leading party position.

Yuri Andropov, 63, is regarded by some diplomats and Soviet citizens as the most intelligent, sophisticated member of the leadership and, based on his speeches, as more tolerant of political diversity than his role as head of the KGB, the internal security agency, would lead one to expect.

Although he is a lifelong party official and not a career security agent, most analysts rule him out as a candidate on the ground that his police association may have tainted him in the eyes of the world. But others, including a Soviet historian, expect his influence to grow after Mr. Brezhnev's departure, and they see the possibility of his moving to an interim, nonpolice job that may remove the taint and make him eligible for ultimate succession.

Most experts use a process of

elimination to arrive at the few likely candidates. They assume that anyone aged 60, such as Mr. Suslov, Premier Alexei Kosygin, 73, and Arvid Peiske, who is almost 70, would be disqualified. They assume that only an ethnic Russian would be chosen—although Stalin was Georgian—thereby eliminating Mr. Peiske, who is Latvian; Vladimir Shecherbitsky, 59, a Ukrainian; and Dinmukhamed Kumayev, 66, a Kazakh.

The analysts also believe that a position in Moscow, the center of power, is a prerequisite for candidacy, thus ruling out Mr. Shecherbitsky, who heads the Ukraine, and Grigori Romanov, just turning 55, who is the leader in Leningrad. Despite rivalries between the Moscow and Leningrad wings of the party, Mr. Romanov may be a candidate in the longer run if he is first shifted to Moscow post.

Other Handicaps

Others have individual handicaps. Andrei Gromyko, 68, has long been foreign minister, a specialized post divorced from influence in party matters. Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, 69, the defense minister, has spent his career in defense industry. Viktor Grishin, 63, who is the head of the Moscow city organization, is regarded as a politician rather than as a statesmanlike figure.

This leaves three men. Andrei Kirilenko, three months older than Mr. Brezhnev, is widely expected to take over on an emergency interim basis. He has been a Politburo member for 15 years and fills in for Mr. Brezhnev at party functions. His basic responsibility is that of a national secretary for party-organization matters, and he is also believed involved in economic affairs. His stated positions on issues are indistinguishable from Mr. Brezhnev's.

How long he could continue to hold power is a matter for debate among diplomats. Some see him in a similar role to that of Georgi

5 Bodies Tested In Belgian Probe Of Accused Nun

WETTEREN, Belgium, Feb. 26 (AP).—Authorities have exhumed the bodies of five former patients of Sister Godfrida, the Roman Catholic nun charged with the murder of three elderly persons, and autopsies will be performed to determine whether they died of natural causes, according to investigating Judge Leo Tas.

Judge Tas said that the three bodies were those of persons whom Sister Godfrida confessed to have murdered last July and August. Police suspect foul play in the two other deaths.

Judge Tas said Friday that it may take several weeks before the results of the autopsies are known. The test are to determine whether the three whose murderer the nun has been charged with actually died of massive insulin injections.

The judge said no further exhumations have been ordered. Dr. Jean-Paul de Corte, 70, worked at the clinic where the nun was in charge of the geriatric ward, said on Tuesday that she may have killed as many as 30 patients. Sister Godfrida, 44, whose secular name is Cecile Bombeek, underwent treatment last year for morphine addiction, authorities said.

Tunisia Rescinds Emergency State

TUNIS, Feb. 26 (UPI).—The government yesterday ended a state of emergency that had been ordered after riots here on Jan. 26.

The special line to receive calls from the participants in the maneuvers was established several weeks ago after congressional hearings publicized an earlier finding that 5 of the 2,245 soldiers who participated in the 1957 Nevada test had developed leukemia. The eight cases were far more than normally would be expected.

Citizens can now attend sports events which had been closed to the public during the state of emergency, the Interior Ministry said.

Aims to Lead World Powers by Year 2000

Optimistic Chinese Premier Opens 5th Parliament

By Ian MacKenzie

PEKING, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Premier Hua Kuo-feng today told China's first meeting of parliament in three years that the country aimed to reach the front rank of world powers by the end of the century.

But in a report to the opening session, the Communist party chairman insisted that China "will never seek hegemony or strive to be a superpower, neither today nor in the future when we have become a modern and powerful socialist country."

Mr. Hua also called on the army to make all necessary preparations to "liberate" Taiwan.

His 3 1/2-hour speech to the rubber-stamp parliament—the fifth since the Communists gained power in 1949—contained no surprises and basically followed the line of other addresses since the 11th Communist party congress in August.

Mr. Hua sounded a note of optimism when he told the 3,456 deputies in Peking's Great Hall of the People that "things are going better than expected."

Feeling of Movement

The parliament, or Fifth National People's Congress as it is called here, met amid a feeling

that China is moving ahead after more than a decade of political and economic turmoil.

The first session was declared open by the party vice-chairman and defense minister, Ye Chien-ying, who will later deliver a report on constitutional reform.

The deputies—including the world's oldest member of parliament, Jan Ts-ku, 105, who led a delegation from South Kiangsi Province—will also consider a 10-year economic development plan and a new national anthem.

Chairman Hua said the "Gang of Four" radicals, led by Mao Tse-tung's widow, had finally been smashed after repeated trials of strength.

This tremendous victory marked the successful conclusion of China's first great proletarian Cultural Revolution and the beginning of a new period of development in its socialist revolution and socialist reconstruction," he said.

But Mr. Hua said that the people still needed to expose and criticize the gang to insure unity and stability.

On the development of the country, he said the priority areas were agriculture, basic industry, commerce and foreign trade, technical innovation, unified planning and improvement of the people's livelihood.

To meet the demands of modernization, Mr. Hua said: "We must greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation so that our working people will master modern techniques in production and scientific knowledge."

Most Catch Up

A civil aviation meeting in Peking decided that the authorities would open more international and domestic air routes, build big modern airports and train more air crews to improve the service, the agency said.

Five persons died, 6 were reported missing and 60 injured when the blasts hit a number of apartment blocks on Feb. 17. One of the injured died a few days later. Four persons are still unaccounted for, police said yesterday.

Five persons died, 6 were reported missing and 60 injured when the blasts hit a number of apartment blocks on Feb. 17. One of the injured died a few days later. Four persons are still unaccounted for, police said yesterday.

Outside, thousands crowded the Tiananmen Square to enjoy the weather on their day off from work.

The open way in which the present parliament is meeting is in dramatic contrast to the fourth congress in 1975, which was held in secret amid increasing extremist influence throughout the country.

The neutral attempt was virtually killed last night when the NATO nations finally rejected a draft declaration on the grounds that it ignored human rights. For the West, this was the dominant issue in 17 weeks of debate at the 35-nation Belgrade meeting.

Great Victory Won

An editorial in the People's Daily and in the Liberation Army Daily today said a great victory had been won in the campaign against extremist influence in the country, and that a new leap

of the people's livelihood.

The neutral attempt was virtually killed last night when the NATO nations finally rejected a draft declaration on the grounds that it ignored human rights. For the West, this was the dominant issue in 17 weeks of debate at the 35-nation Belgrade meeting.

Death Toll Rises to 8 In Paris Gas Blasts

PARIS, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—The NATO nations finally rejected a draft declaration on the grounds that it ignored human rights. For the West, this was the dominant issue in 17 weeks of debate at the 35-nation Belgrade meeting.

Nine neutral and nonaligned nations plus Communist Romania continued lobbying for a compromise formula. But senior Western officials said that there was no chance of an agreement with the Soviet Union on a substantive political statement.

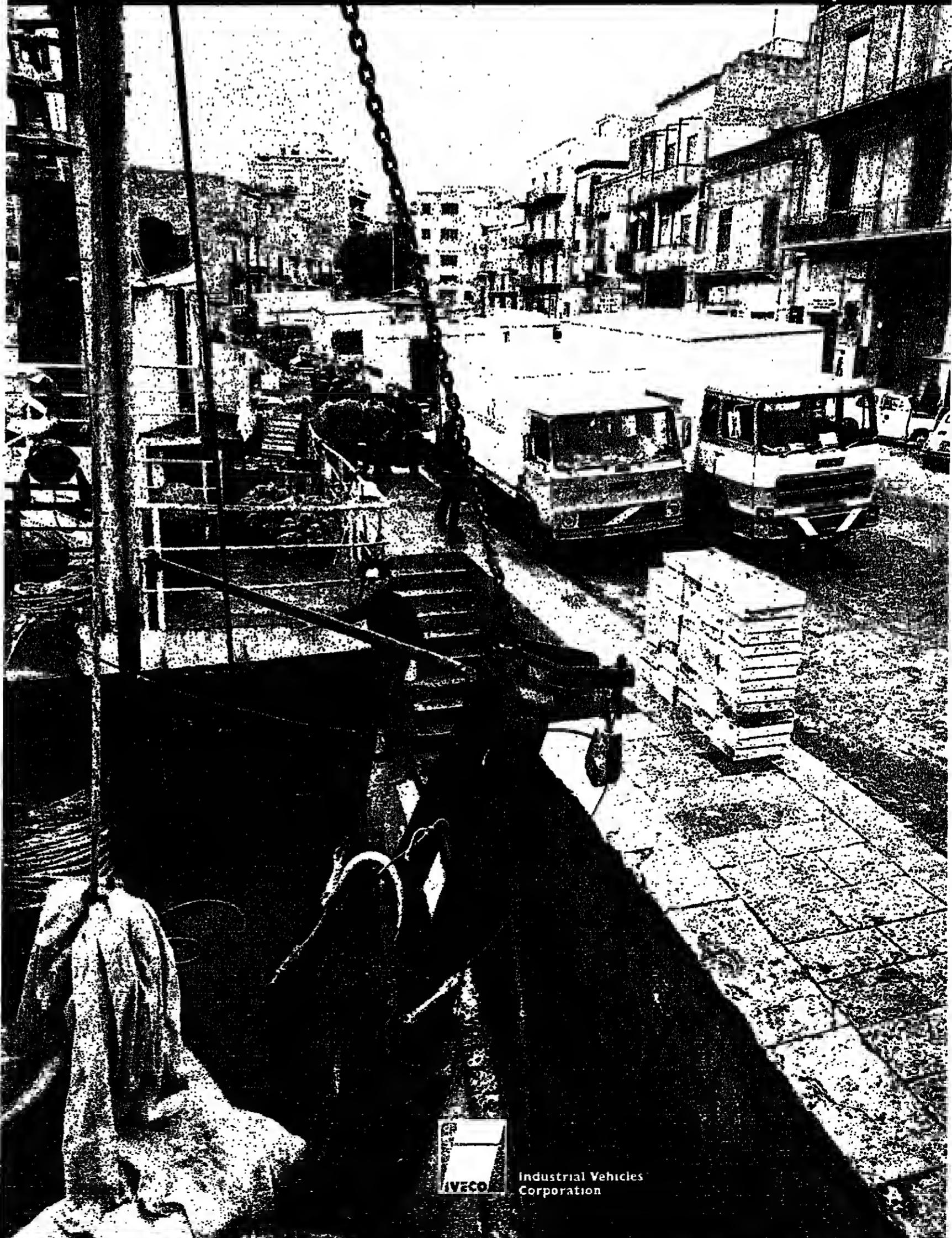
The neutral attempt was virtually killed last night when the NATO nations finally rejected a draft declaration on the grounds that it ignored human rights. For the West, this was the dominant issue in 17 weeks of debate at the 35-nation Belgrade meeting.

Hurting Film Is Target

ATHENS, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Police yesterday arrested a man trying to plant a home-made bomb in an Athens movie theater showing the West German film "Hitler—A Career." Another bomb was found in a second theater showing the same film, police said.

A truck waiting to transport the day's catch. A truck rushing to put out a fire. A bus carrying tourists or workers, or schoolchildren. Vehicles named Fiat, OM, Lancia, Unic, Magirus-Deutz. This is the world of Iveco.

Iveco: a world of experience.

**PARIS AMUSEMENTS****JEAN-MARIE RIVIERE PARADIS****DINER-SPECTACLE**28 rue Cardinal-Lemoine 5^e

Reservations: AGENCES, HOTELS et 325.28.28

FETE DE L'ALCAZAR

REVUE ENTIEREMENT NOUVELLE

22 RUE MAZAGUINE 229 02 20 Paris

designed by Dick PRILE

LIDO

NORMANDIE 10 CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE

"Allez Lido"

20 H DINER DANSANT

1/2 champ. dîner suggestion

réserve

109 F

22 H 30 CHAMP. REVUE

0H 45 2^e SPECTACLE

Réserve: 582.21.61 et suivants

125 F SERVICE COMPTRE

109 F

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Monday, February 27, 1978 *

On the Spot in Belgrade

At Helsinki in 1975, the Russians, to win Western acceptance of their wartime conquests, agreed to limber up a bit the flow of people and information in and out of the Soviet Union. They did not endorse the guiding Western concept that détente requires just such a broadening, confidence-building flow. But they did accept certain obligations, among others, on reuniting divided families, allowing publications to cross the border more easily, and so on. They also accepted an obligation to meet two years later with the 34 other nations, including the United States, to see how they all were honoring their Helsinki words. That review conference is nearing conclusion in Belgrade now. It's gotten so tedious and tendentious, along familiar East-West lines, that few people are paying attention. But an important point is involved.

The point is that the Russians and some of their bloc partners have waffled. They have not kept their Helsinki pledges in a manner matching the solemnity in which they were given. They have, moreover, persecuted the handful of their own citizens who have tried to persuade their governments to honor those pledges. It is not keep in mind—as though the United States had ordered the Soviet Union to adopt the Bill of Rights. If the Soviet Union were to do everything in the Helsinki document, it would still be a police state. But it would be a slightly more civilized place for a few people, and that, together with the specter of unraveling that it presents to small minds, is why the Kremlin squirms.

The Russians have another story. They say the conference has stalled because the administration, and in particular its Belgrade representative, Arthur Goldberg,

have been too pushy. We are in no position, and of no mind, to say that American tactics have been beyond reproach. But the Russians' implication—that but for the United States they would be delivering like diligent schoolboys—is absurd. One can argue whether big international conferences, with their attendant politics and propaganda, are the best forum in which to handle matters involving, ultimately, sensitive internal political controls. One cannot argue that Moscow did not go to Belgrade realizing that it would be called on to meet minimal standards of respect for people and ideas—standards it had formally accepted for itself.

Washington wanted the conference to end with a substantive document reporting on how well conferees had done since Helsinki. Moscow refused, and advanced a draft more appropriate to a Pravda editorial. What's likely now is simply agreement that there be another "review" conference in Madrid two years hence. Considering everything, that's okay. The Russians' feet have been held to a fire kindled not just by the United States, whose purposes the Russians are always inclined to discredit, but also by several dozen other Western nations whose favor Moscow prizes and whose motives it finds less easy to challenge.

There was not at Belgrade—and could not have been—meaningful progress on particular cases. But the idea was confirmed that the Helsinki signatories are accountable to each other for the way they treat their citizens. The idea is worthy enough for Americans to put up with heavy frustration in pursuing it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Miller Should Step Aside

As difficult as it may be for him and for the Carter administration, William Miller should now step aside and decline the President's nomination to serve as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Questions raised during the stalled confirmation process about Mr. Miller's activities as chairman of Textron—the giant conglomerate that he would leave to go to Washington—have multiplied. Now a cloud hangs over Mr. Miller's head that cannot be blown away by telephone calls from the White House urging key senators to speed the nomination or by a few more days of public hearings before the Senate Banking Committee.

It will take a long time to clear Mr. Miller's name. A six-week investigation by the Banking Committee staff has raised questions about Mr. Miller's testimony in his original appearance before the panel. He will appear before the committee again Tuesday to try to resolve these questions. But the broader investigation of Textron's operations by the Securities and Exchange Commission is expected to drag on for months. There are reports that Textron was involved in foreign bribery, secret Swiss bank accounts and false billing practices. Some of this corporate conduct was common—and not illegal—at the time. What the investigators seem to be focusing on is Textron's subsequent failure to report such questionable payments once the SEC called for such reports. Textron has stood out among the nation's largest conglomerates because it never made such a report to the SEC. That, heretofore, was taken to be a sign of corporate virtue. Whether or not the investigation results in criminal charges, it has already raised serious questions about Mr. Miller and the giant company that he has headed for nine years.

If the nominee does not step aside, what are the options? The ideal one would be to resolve the facts quickly, but that is not possible. A second is to let the nomination drag on, unconfirmed, until the investigations are complete, but that could be six months away—plainly too long to put the

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Nicosia Affair

That President Anwar Sadat of Egypt should be grieved and angry over the assassination of Mr. Yousef Sebai and the subsequent needless deaths of 15 Egyptian soldiers in the shootout at Larnaca airport was certain from the start. But there is neither necessity nor reason in the way he is now pursuing President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus, whom he calls a "dwarf" and from whom he has now withdrawn recognition. The balance of blame for what happened at the airport falls, in any case, more heavily on the Egyptians than on the Cypriots. President Sadat's apparent attempt to stage an Egyptian Entebbe raid at Larnaca was ill-judged and ill-prepared. There was no just reason to suppose that the Cypriot gov-

From the Guardian (London).

UN Salaries

The United Nations Secretariat is already the highest-paid civil service in the world. Now comes a new pay boost which means that 75 of their officials get between £35,500 (\$73,150) and £56,700 (\$107,730) a year, plus very generous perks... How about a productivity deal in which all those at the UN doing nothing useful are made redundant? The remaining 10 per cent might then actually earn their money.

From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 27, 1903

LONDON—An interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning at the Olympia, the occasion being the 57th birthday of Col. William "Buffalo Bill" Cody. The entire company mustered in the arena, the company of his Wild West show: cowboys, Indians, English Lancers and American cavalry, all in full dress. They presented a handsome tea and coffee service to him. Mr. Cody, visibly moved, thanked them one and all for what they had done.

Fifty Years Ago

February 27, 1923

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia today sang psalms of praise to the Red Army. Cities, towns and hamlets echoed to the shouts of millions of persons, for on this day, in every populated center in Soviet Russia, the inhabitants gathered to pay tribute to new Russia's fighting forces. It was the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the birth of the Red Army. The festivities were second only to the 10th anniversary celebrations of the November Revolution.



Will Andy Young's Leash Break?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The men who are supposed to make U.S. foreign policy have their fingers crossed that Andrew Young will not abandon his own government's moderate new line on Rhodesia—a judicious state of affairs preordained when President Carter named a highly ideological black politician as ambassador to the United Nations.

Young's hip-shooting warning on Feb. 15 that "an internal settlement" for Rhodesia is "not settlement" at all shocked the White House and reverberated throughout the foreign policy apparatus of the Carter administration. It sounded like a declaration of U.S. policy.

Two days later, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance huddled with Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, in the White House. They drafted a formal U.S. statement of policy recognizing this hard fact, blithely ignored by Young: Extraordinary movement toward an internal political settlement in Rhodesia must be commanded by the United States, however cautiously, as a possible basis for settlement.

Even high levels of the State Department fully appreciate Young's clout as a black politician who is idolized by millions of Americans. "Now we have said what U.S. policy really is toward the internal settlement," one official at State told us. "The question is, will Andy stick with us or go out on his own?" That is truly an intriguing state of affairs for a world superpower.

Vance is a quiet man of iron self-control who seldom shows his irritation, but he was surely over Young's warning that an internal settlement could "create a black-on-black civil war." Such a conflict would be fought between Soviet-armed guerrillas (also backed by black Africa) and, since Mr. Carter took office, by the United States and more moderate pro-Western black leaders negotiating the internal settlement with white Prime Minister Ian Smith. In that war, there would be no doubt about Young's sympathies.

None of this is intended to prejudge the man. Mr. Miller came to Washington as the surprise nominee for chairmanship of the Fed. Though his knowledge of monetary policy was thin—especially compared with that of current Fed chairman Arthur Burns—Mr. Miller's integrity was unquestioned. His record as chairman of Textron seemed clean. But questions were soon raised. In 1973, Textron's Bell Helicopter Division managed to land a \$500-million sales contract with Iran. Bell paid an Iranian sales agency a \$26-million commission. What was the money for? Was any of it a bribe to a hidden owner of the sales company who had close ties to the Shah? Mr. Miller says no. If there was any bribe involved, he apparently did not know about it.

Whatever the facts of this case, and of others uncovered by the SEC, Mr. Miller deserves his day in court this week—and all the days he will need thereafter. But he should not, meanwhile, be the Fed chairman. The President and the Senate must give the nation a chairman who can take offices without a cloud over his head. The Fed post is special. The chairman heads a quasi-independent agency. He must stand on his own feet, and Mr. Miller cannot now be sure of his footing.

But there is no reason for the chairmanship to remain empty—or assigned by default to Arthur Burns for the half year it may take to ride out the investigation. There are others who could fill the post. For the good of everyone—including himself—Mr. Miller should step aside.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'War on Polluters of Politics'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Others may depend on the CIA or the FBI to protect the United States from harm. Personally, I have come to rely on the Federal Election Commission as the surest safeguard against wickedness in the political world.

Ever since it was created in 1974 as part of the post-Watergate campaign finance cleanup law and charged with keeping tabs on everyone who raised or spent money in elections, the FEC has been a model of vigilance. It is a small agency—only 223 people with only \$7.6 million to spend. But it never rests in its effort about Young's sympathies.

The latest example of the FEC's pitless war on the polluters of our politics has been called to my attention by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The ACLU is providing legal counsel for the Central Long Island chapter of an organization called Tax Reform Immediately. Its sponsorship, I blush to say, is the John Birch Society.

Back during the 1976 campaign, the chapter collected the grand sum of \$135 to print up a little brochure urging citizens to "put big government on a diet."

"Keep an eye on how your representative votes on measures which increase your total taxes," the flyer urged. "If your representative consistently votes for measures that increase taxes, let him know how you feel. And thank him when he votes for lower taxes and less government."

The pamphlet included a chart on the voting record of Rep. Jerome Ambro, the Democratic incumbent from that area. It showed 21 votes that the group

interpreted as favoring higher taxes and more spending and three votes for lower taxes and less spending.

Ambro's press secretary says the flyer was distributed at parking lots, railroad stations and the sites of some campaign debates. Ambro did not like it.

"We were concerned about who was paying for it," his aide, Dan Driscoll, said, "and we approached the FEC to see if the group had filed any report" as the law requires of those seeking to influence a federal election. "It did not even give Ambro's party affiliation. In short, the brochure contained wholly nonpartisan, issue-oriented speech, describing the voting record of a member of Congress on issues of concern" to the group.

Driscoll says the complainant was acting on his own. He says Ambro did not want to suppress the flyer. But Ambro did feel that the same filing and disclosure requirements that applied to his \$60,000 of campaign spending or his opponent's \$22,000 of spending ought to apply to the \$135 expenditure. One cannot, after all, be too careful about the purity of the election process.

Well, the mills of justice grind slowly, but this was a complaint from the camp of a man who had just been re-elected to Congress. So the FEC was unrelenting, and on Oct. 26, 1977, it wrote Edward Cozzette, chairman of the group, that it had "found reasonable cause to believe" his group had broken the law. Twice, in fact.

The first violation was that it had not identified its flyer as an independent campaign expenditure not authorized by any candidate. And the second was that it had not registered with the FEC or filed a list of people who

Letters

Spanish TV

Deeply astounded, we have read (IHT, Feb. 10), the article by your Madrid correspondent, Harry Deeben, about the Spanish television network. It really does not meet the usual standards and practices of U.S. newspapers, and its guidelines of respect for their readers, providing them all the information they might need in order to reach their own conclusions.

If we were to believe Mr. Deeben's article, Spanish television would be a perfect Kingdom of Evil, without any possibility of redemption. However, we dare to think that this kind of image-making will become suspicious to the clever readers of the International Herald Tribune. Had Mr. Deeben tried to verify all the source, the result would have been a different one, and your readers would have had the possibility of a more truthful picture of the real situation of Spanish television and its key role in the peaceful transition process from an authoritarian regime into a democratic one.

Of course, we do agree that, in general, the standard of Spanish television programs could be improved, as in many other countries, but all of them could not be so dull and poor as your correspondent asserts, when there is a good record of international awards granted for their quality, in such well-known festivals as

those of Monte Carlo, Montreux, Raduno, USSR, Prague, etc... and by the way, not too long ago one of our productions was awarded the prestigious Emmy Award.

Granted by the International Council of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences of Television of the United States.

We do accept that we are

presently in the midst of an important process of restructuring our organization, in order to meet the new challenges of democracy. For this reason, all the political parties represented at the Spanish parliament agreed to entrust to a provisional advisory body in which all of them are represented the drafting of a charter of Radiotelevisión Española (Spanish Radio and Television), by which it will be governed in the future. Meanwhile this group is also committed to the supervision of incomes and expenditures, political impartiality and adequate regional treatment of programs and services.

ELIO XEANIZ

Director of Foreign Relations, Spanish Radio and Television, Madrid.

Where Will It End?

Even well-wishers of Israel must be surprised at the introduction of such historical terms as Judea and Samaria into current political discussions. These names had no political significance for almost 2,000 years. On the other hand if resurrecting political antiquities

should become fashionable in diplomatic circles, it is hard to

see where the practice would end. I can imagine for example Rome laying claim to Gaul;

Madrid's urging its suit for

Cuba and Mexico; Norway

calling for the return of Britain;

the Maghreb demanding Spain;

Iceland suing for Vineland;

Sweden claiming New Jersey,

and so forth.

J. D. STEWART

Waterloo, Belgium

Vietnam Envoy

There being no precedent for

appointment of an ambassador to the

United Nations, I believe that

the U.S. people should be told

the exact charges on which our

government based its grave decision to expel the Vietnamese

Ambassador, Dinh Ba Thi.

I remember, during the Viet-

nam war, listening to South

Vietnam's press attacks, Ly Van

Thanh, speaking to a London audience: "The very name Viet-

nam," he said, "has become a

flower on the lips for peoples

throughout the world."

For me, it will remain so.

And I don't know which saddens me most: the devastating vi-

lence of the war we waged

against them, or the arrogant

indifference we have shown at

their refusal to succumb.

MARIA JOLAS.

Paris.

U.S. Reviews Policy Toward Communists

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Carter

administration is going

through another of those periodic

reappraisals of its policies toward

the Communist nations, and sev-

eral subtle changes are under way.

First, Washington is not going

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1978

At Stake in Upcoming French Elections: The Basic Quality of Economic Control

By Paul Levitt

PARIS (NYT)—Is French capitalism at stake in next month's parliamentary elections? It is easy to jump to that conclusion. The leftist opposition alliance of Socialists and Communists, which still enjoys a slight lead in the polls, is committed to nationalizing France's nine largest privately owned manufacturing companies as well as the remaining private banks and, in the process, to greatly increasing wages.

If carried out, this so-called common program of the Left will raise the state-controlled share of the French economy from about 11 per cent to almost 20 per cent, making it by far the biggest in Western Europe. As for the promised wage increases, last week the Socialists admitted these will bankrupt so many companies that they are earning \$6 billion, or nearly half their projected first-year budget deficit, for bailouts—thus further increasing the government's grip on private industry.

Yet, in reality, this planned extension of government influence would not be, for France, all that radical. Since the days of Louis XIV and Colbert, French governments have always directed and controlled the private economy in the national interest. What is truly radical about the common program is not that it carries the interventionist tradition a step further, but that it rises making the economy less efficient and reversing France's still tenacious attachment to free trade and international economic cooperation.

"Nationalization is a new idea in France," concluded two young French economists, Christian Stoffels and Jacques Vétoe, in their recently published study of the Left's economic proposals. The Popular Front government of 1936, which was also backed by the Communists, nationalized little beyond the Bank of France and the railways. After World War II, when private business was suspected of collaboration with the Nazis, the government added gas, electricity, the coal mines, many big banks and the Renault car works.

No Imperative

The French Left, unlike the British Labor party, has never been state ownership of the country's principal manufacturing industry as a commanding political imperative. Perhaps it did not need to. French industry has always operated in a pervasive atmosphere of government interference, which has grown even more onerous under the present conservative government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

**Belfast Tavern Robbed, Bombed:
IRA Suspected**

BELFAST, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Three gunmen robbed a Protestant tavern owner of his weekend earnings and blew up his pub in a pre-dawn attack today. The tavern was frequented by members of Protestant paramilitary forces and police said then because the gunmen were members of the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

Meanwhile at the Lake Glen Hotel four miles west of Belfast, army experts defused a napalm-style incendiary device similar to that used in last weekend's bombing of the Le Mon House restaurant, in which 12 guests died and 30 were wounded.

On Saturday, a bomb destroyed a department store in downtown Dungannon, 40 miles northwest of Belfast. No one was injured.

king as the world recession continues.

Today, 80 per cent of French companies have entered into contracts with the government to regulate their pricing, investment and export policies, in return for government business and easy credit. Such intervention does not necessarily stifle private enterprise. The French business scene is still littered with self-made millionaires, ranging from Marcel Dassault, the aircraft manufacturer, to the Baron Bich, who makes throw-away ballpoint pens and lighters.

But even the most successful French businessman knows that the government will probably bend him to its thinking when it believes the national interest is at stake. Thus when the Citroën car company got into trouble, President Giscard d'Estaing, who makes throw-away ballpoint pens and lighters.

But even the most successful French businessman knows that the government will probably bend him to its thinking when it believes the national interest is at stake. Thus when the Citroën car company got into trouble, President Giscard d'Estaing,

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

February 23, 1978

£20,000,000

INA INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS, LTD.

STERLING FOREIGN CURRENCY NOTES DUE MARCH 1,

INA CORPORATION



Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
C International Limited

Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Limited
of America International

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Limited
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

**Orion Bank
Limited**

Abu Dhabi Investment Company	Mahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co. United Limited	Amex Bank United Limited
Arab Finance Corporation s.a.l.	The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company Limited			Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Bache Halsey Strick Shields Incorporated	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banca della Svizzera Italiana
Bank Julius Baer International Limited	Bank Guizwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited		Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Bankers Trust International Limited	Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)		Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	
Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.		Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque de l'Union Européenne	
Banquo Worms	Barclays Bank International Limited	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	C.B.I. (Underwriters) S.A.			Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Cazenove & Co.	Chase Manhattan Limited	Citicorp International Group	Clariden Bank
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Continental Illinois Limited	County Bank Limited	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit de Nord	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Daiwa Europe N.V.
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab	Den norske Creditbank	Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Komunalbank— Dominion Securities Limited	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated
DG Bank Deutsche Commerzbank	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	European Banking Company Limited	Finactor	Finanziaria Industrie S.p.A.
Effecienz-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft	Euromobiliare S.p.A.	First Chicago Limited	Robert Fleming & Co. Limited	Fujii International Finance Limited
Finiter Bank Zürich	Compagnia Europea Industriali First Boston (Europe)			Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Gaëtan International Limited	Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.			Hessische Landesbank —Girozentrale
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Greencields Incorporated	Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois		
Hill Samuel & Co.	E. E. Hutton & Co. N.V.	Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Kitcat & Aitken
Kjobenhavns Handelsbank	Kleinwort, Benson	Kredietbank N.V.	Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise	Kuhn, Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. s.a.k.			Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.	Lazard Frères et Cie
Lloyds Bank International Limited	Manufacturers Hanover Limited	Marine Midland Limited	McLeod, Young, Weir International Limited	Merck, Finck & Co.
Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Morgan Stanley International	Nederlandse Middelandbank N.V.	
Nesbitt, Thomson	Neue Bank	The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura Europe N.V.	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Orion Pacifica Limited	Peterbroeck van Campenhout Securities S.A.		Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Ptkbanken	Postipankki	Privatbanken Aktiengesellschaft	Rothschild Bank AG	N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Rowe & Pitman, Hursl-Brown	Salomon Brothers International Limited		S.C. Studio Consulenze S.A.	J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	N.Y. Sloaneburg's Bank		Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Société Générale
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque S.A.	Société Générale de Banque S.A.		Sofias S.p.A.	Sparbankernas Bank
Strauss, Tarabull & Co.	Suez American Corporation	Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	
Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited	Trinkaus & Burkhardt	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited	Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	
J. Vontobel & Co.	M. M. Warberg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Wardley Limited	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
White, Weld & Co. Incorporated	Dean Witter Reynolds International, Inc.	Wood Gundy Limited		Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited



Change of Address

**With effect from today,
Monday 27th February,
the Head Office address of
Banque Nationale de Paris
Limited is as follows:**

**PO Box 416
8-13 King William Street
London EC4P 4HS**

**Telephone and Telex
numbers remain unchanged**

**Telephone 01-626 5678
Telex 883412 BNPLNB G
Cables Bancomind London**

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1978

FINANCE

Page 9

Euromarket

Dollar's Continued Decline Prompts Further Talk of 'Confidence Crisis'

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 26 (UPI)—The dollar was battered to new lows on the foreign exchange market last week, with dealers increasingly talking about a "total collapse" of the dollar that has the makings of a major "confidence crisis."

U.S. bankers, who earlier had looked upon the dollar's decline as a necessary adjustment in the wage of West Germany's—and, more generally, Western Europe's—failure to stimulate economic growth, are now joining the chorus of European bankers wallowing that the dollar's value bears no relation to economic reality.

"Measured by what one dollar can buy in the United States against what 2 deutsche marks can buy in Germany, the dollar is far too low," a U.S. banker says.

Unless some convincing central bank intervention can turn market sentiment, bankers fear that further declines will trigger a wave of foreign-exchange controls. Switzerland has just tightened its restrictions and the market is filled with rumors that others will be forced to follow if the dollar's decline is not stopped.

Trade War?

The much-feared trade war, which Western governments have pledged themselves to avoid, could easily get started through a currency war, bankers warn.

For the Euromarket, the dollar's decline has sent participants running for cover. For some, this means moving into the "strong" currencies—the Swiss franc, deutsche mark and guilders, while others, remaining in dollars, have moved into short-term investments aiming to stay as liquid as possible.

Moving out of the dollar is not all that easy, as the alternative markets do not have the depth to satisfy all of the spillover demand in addition to the normal pace of business. Nevertheless, the major non-dollar markets are booming and where tax-free Eurobonds do not exist—as in Switzerland and Japan—investors are turning for domestic paper.

The Swiss Finance Ministry reports net foreign investment in domestic bonds hit a record high of \$616 million in January, up from \$609 million equivalent in December and the third consecutive month to set a record.

Hectic Volume. In Frankfurt, the West German capital markets subcommittee has scheduled 1.3 billion deutsche marks of new Eurobonds for March, slightly below the 1.5 billion DM of this month but still a very hefty volume.

The new issues include: • A five-year private placement of 75 million DM for Trinidad & Tobago carrying a coupon of 6 percent.

• A seven-year, 100-million-DM public offering for the Philippines carrying a coupon of 6 3/4 percent. Redemption will be made in one step at the end of the seventh year and pricing is expected to be at a discount as a previous issue carrying a coupon of 7 1/4 percent is trading only slightly above par to yield 7.2 percent.

• Tauernbank of Austria will issue 70 million DM through a 10-year issue carrying a coupon of 5 3/4 percent. A sinking fund will reduce the average life to 10.8 years.

• Mexico will be in the market twice this month—150 million DM for the Electricity Commission and 100 million DM for Nacional

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP-DJ)—Economic uncertainties arising from the coal strike produced zig-zag price patterns in precious metal and currency futures last week. But less typically, agricultural contracts also reacted to growing anxieties about the coal situation.

Most directly affected were futures in gold, silver, platinum and foreign currencies, which bulged or sagged in accordance with the dollar's performance on foreign money markets and the latest news of the strike negotiations.

The coal situation was cited as a market factor by specialists in soybean products, livestock and industrial metal futures. Some of the buying that boosted soybean oil futures nearly a cent a pound for the week was pegged to the weakness of the dollar. "Soybean oil futures are traditionally sensitive to money market conditions," said an analyst. "Part of the reason is that a weaker dollar makes soybean products more attractive in foreign markets."

The potential for production cutbacks at soybean processing plants because of coal shortages also was mentioned as a supportive influence, since it would reduce the supply of soybean products. Conversely, copper analysts traced selling that whittled the March copper contract almost 2 cents a pound to concern that shutdowns related to the coal strike would cut industrial demand for the metal.

At the end of the week, soybeans were 8 to 16 cents higher than a week earlier, with March contracts quoted at \$5.85 1/4 a bushel; wheat declined 4 1/2 to 8 1/4 cents, March \$2.56 3/4; corn was 1/4 cent lower to 1 1/4 cents higher, March \$2.26 1/2; and oats were 3 3/4 cents lower to 3/4 cent higher, March \$1.21 1/4.

Financials. With both expected to offer coupons of 6 1/2 percent.

The weight of demand for new issues enabled managers to set another new low for return to investors. The 12-year loan for the European Investment Bank, after being increased to 260 million DM from the initially envisaged 200 million DM, was priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 5 1/4 percent (down from the 5 1/2 percent initially expected).

TWO, a Finnish power company, sold 80 million DM of 10-year bonds at par with a coupon of 6 percent and South African Broadcasting marketed 30 million DM of three-year notes at par with a coupon of 5 1/4 percent (down from the 5 1/2 percent initially expected).

Despite their optically high coupons, issues denominated in sterling are not doing so well. Recent issues are trading at discounts and there is considerable suspicion that demand there is coming from banks financing themselves with short-term funds borrowed at almost three percentage points below what the bonds yield.

The \$12-million, 11-year issue

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 8)

U.S. Commodities

The U.S. Economic Scene

Carter Job Plan Would Help the Disadvantaged

By Thomas E. Mullaney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT)—

Soon after the urban riots of 1967, President Johnson made an unusual move in the modern-era history of U.S. government-business relations. He summoned a small group of the nation's top corporate executives to the White House and asked them to establish an organization in the private sector of the economy to find thousands of jobs for the large number of restless, hardcore unemployed.

Public-Service Program.

This new initiative will be undertaken around the time that the administration's public-service jobs program will be reached

dent Carter will ask Congress to approve a \$400-million program to encourage the creation of jobs in the private sector, through large-scale training programs, for disadvantaged persons, especially youth and minorities.

Public-Service Program

This new initiative will be undertaken around the time that the administration's public-service jobs program will be reached

its peak, with 725,000 persons employed in it this spring.

Support for the new plan has come from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, many business leaders, and the labor movement as well, which has been discussing it with the administration.

The Carter administration may seek to enlarge the upcoming program in future years if structural unemployment persists, but some sources here think a dif-

ferent approach may be more appropriate later on.

Jack Carlson, economist for the chamber, said in an interview recently that he believed the \$400-million program for job-training "is worthwhile, but it would be preferable to create a new tax-credit plan, rather than more government spending, to encourage further hiring of the hard-core unemployed after this effort."

He said he favored "something like the French government's subsidy to employers for fringe benefits (about 25 percent of labor costs) for hiring people under the age of 25."

It has been rumored that the House Ways and Means Committee next month may consider a suggestion that the new tax legislation to be introduced later this year include a revised and enlarged plan for tax credits for employers who put youths and other hard-core unemployed on their payrolls. It is said the plan might offer about \$2 billion in tax credits for that purpose.

Different Approach

While the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations has supported the jobs program of the NAB and has even loaned one of its top officials to the business group, the labor movement differs greatly from the administration's approach toward reducing unemployment. In Florida last week, the AFL-CIO called for more than \$13 billion in additional government spending to double the number of public-service and public-works jobs this year, instead of the heavy reliance on tax incentives to business to create more jobs.

In preparation for assuming a

New York Stock Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT)—The script for the stock market remained the same for most of last week. There were the same familiar worries of investors over the economic impact of the coal strike, rising interest rates and a jittery dollar in foreign-exchange dealings. The result was a continuing string of daily declines in stock prices and successive 24-month lows for the Dow Jones industrial average. On Friday, however, hopes for a settlement of the coal strike and encouraging figures in the nation's latest money-supply report sent stock prices ahead in a brisk rally.

Finishing Friday at 756.24, the market's leading barometer showed a gain of 3.555 points for the week. This followed a decline of more than 23 points in the previous week and meant that the Dow has dropped approximately 10 percent so far in 1978 after tumbling 17 percent last year. "To be perfectly honest," one Wall Street broker summed up, "about the most polite thing I can say about this market is that it's boring."

What happened to the stock of Marshall Field on Wednesday certainly was not boring. Carter Hawley Hale Stores withdrew its acquisition offer for the big Chicago-based retail chain and in one day, Marshall Field stock plummeted 6 points to 19. Recently it had traded as high as 35 1/4 as traders and arbitragers bid up the price of Marshall Field in expectation of reaping profits. What they ended up with instead, as last week ended, were substantial losses.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange for the week's four trading sessions—George Washington's Birthday was a holiday on Monday—totaled \$1.55 billion shares, compared with the preceding week's \$9.52 billion.

In the fixed-income sector, yields on Treasury and federal agency securities climbed last week to their highest levels in two and a half years.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over-the-counter stocks, giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change in the previous week, are as follows:

All securities quoted on NASD.

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg.

AEL Ind. 39 516 516 +1/2

APPFEC 46 516 516 +1/2

AT&T 12 516 516 +1/2

Accord Int'l 14 516 516 +1/2

Accor Int'l 41 516 516 +1/2

Accord Int'l 400 516 516 +1/2

Accord Int'l 40

Problems Expand With Trade**U.S.-China Ties Have Their Knots**

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—On a visit to China, Eugene Theroux, conversing with a trade official, described his client as a "blue chip company." Several minutes later, Mr. Theroux was given a stark lecture. Gambling, he was told, is not allowed in China.

Very difficulties—and occasionally humorous moments—are part of doing business with the Chinese. But as Mr. Theroux, a Washington lawyer, put it, "a country with a labor force that wage with needs that large, can't be ignored by any business." And, he added, the fascination is mutual. "The Chinese are now mesmerized by the size of the American market the way Americans have always been mesmerized by the size of the Chinese market."

Oil Technology

Last week, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., returned from a visit to China and reported that the nation's leaders wished to reach an agreement to purchase U.S. petroleum technology. U.S. laws prohibit the export to Communist countries of certain goods—including oil-exploration equipment and computers—that might be used for military purposes. Nevertheless, Sen. Jackson said he would ask Energy Secretary James Schlesinger to study the possibility of such sales.

Mr. Theroux, 39, is one of the most experienced Americans in the field. He first visited China in 1976. In 1975, Mr. Theroux was invited back to China—to interpret the American scene to them," he said—and U.S. companies started hearing about his expertise. He has made 11 trips to China, and his clients include General Electric, Pepto-Bismol, and Pepsico.

The Chinese trade is very much in its infancy. It will reach \$475 million this year, an increase of 100 roughly equal to trade with Argentina, Mr. Theroux noted.

Trade with the Republic of China is 15 times higher.

Taiwan an Ostacle

The political problem of Taiwan poses the biggest obstacle to expanded mainland trade. Mr. Theroux thinks, Until Washington recognizes Peking as the representative of all Chinese, said, the United States will consider a "residual supplier" providing goods that China cannot obtain from friend countries, such as Japan and India.

Another problem is caused by China's limited capacity to absorb new technology. "China is 85 per cent rural," he said, "and it can't be converted overnight to an industrial society."

Financial dealings, Mr. Theroux finds the Chinese very conservative. "They're like my parents, who thought a checkbook was one of Satan's works," he said. "They are cash-on-the-delivery customers and proud."

To illustrate this attitude, he

recalled a discussion with a Chinese official about installment sales. The official said, for example, that Chinese citizens may buy a bicycle on time, but they must make all their payments before they get the bike. Peking arranges import purchases with five-to-seven-year payments but refuses to incur long-term indebtedness. No exports are shipped before payment.

Self-Reliance

This desire for self-reliance and independence creates other difficulties. "They don't want to buy anything they can make themselves," Mr. Theroux said. "They prefer to buy the technology and make it themselves, or buy a prototype and copy it. They simply don't want to depend on something that breaks down, and the Chinese demand a replacement."

High Tariffs

Chinese sales to this country are inhibited by the high tariffs levied on nations not granted "most-favored nation" status. For instance, Mr. Theroux said, table tennis equipment from Taiwan can be imported with only an 8-per-cent duty, while the duty on equipment from mainland China is 30 per cent. On jewelry, the tariff is 20 per cent for favored nations, 110 per cent for others.

The quality and style of many Chinese products are "unimaginative and stereotyped," Mr. Theroux conceded, and the Chinese insist on marketing every item under local brand names. "They want to establish an identity for Chinese products."

But Chinese names may leave something to be desired in English, Mr. Theroux said. Some of the brand names devised by Peking include Pang Pang stick, White Elephant auto parts, Junk chemicals and Pandy, a line of men's clothing.

Consumer Laws

Like many U.S. manufacturers, the Chinese object to strict consumer protection laws that cost them money. A load of stuffed pandas, for instance, recently was rejected by the Consumer Product Safety Commission because the fur on the toys was flammable.

The presidential press office quoted him as saying: "It is also my decision that I will not intervene in the decision of the executive committee of the National Security Council and therefore the request of aquino will remain rejected." Mr. Aquino heads the opposition in metropolitan Manila, where administration candidates are led by the President's wife.

Hoax Grounds Airliner

BEIRUT, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—An Air India Boeing 747 with 350 persons aboard made an emergency landing here today after the crew received a warning that there was a bomb on the plane, airport officials said. No bomb was found.

To illustrate this attitude, he

invited to visit the country, for example, or which trade delegations are sent abroad.

Most contacts are made through the commercial counselor in the Chinese liaison Office in Washington, he said. Eventually, traders might work through the nine state monopolies in China which handle foreign commerce, but it is almost impossible to deal directly with the eventual user of one's product.

Once these hurdles are cleared and the goods are sold, new problems arise. The Chinese demand high performances but seldom allow U.S. technicians into China to examine or service their purchases. As a result, Mr. Theroux said, arguments arise when something breaks down, and the Chinese demand a replacement.

High Tariffs

Chinese sales to this country are inhibited by the high tariffs levied on nations not granted "most-favored nation" status. For instance, Mr. Theroux said, table tennis equipment from Taiwan can be imported with only an 8-per-cent duty, while the duty on equipment from mainland China is 30 per cent. On jewelry, the tariff is 20 per cent for favored nations, 110 per cent for others.

The quality and style of many Chinese products are "unimaginative and stereotyped," Mr. Theroux conceded, and the Chinese insist on marketing every item under local brand names. "They want to establish an identity for Chinese products."

But Chinese names may leave something to be desired in English, Mr. Theroux said. Some of the brand names devised by Peking include Pang Pang stick, White Elephant auto parts, Junk chemicals and Pandy, a line of men's clothing.

Consumer Laws

Like many U.S. manufacturers, the Chinese object to strict consumer protection laws that cost them money. A load of stuffed pandas, for instance, recently was rejected by the Consumer Product Safety Commission because the fur on the toys was flammable.

The presidential press office quoted him as saying: "It is also my decision that I will not intervene in the decision of the executive committee of the National Security Council and therefore the request of aquino will remain rejected." Mr. Aquino heads the opposition in metropolitan Manila, where administration candidates are led by the President's wife.

Hoax Grounds Airliner

BEIRUT, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—An Air India Boeing 747 with 350 persons aboard made an emergency landing here today after the crew received a warning that there was a bomb on the plane, airport officials said. No bomb was found.

To illustrate this attitude, he

invited to visit the country, for example, or which trade delegations are sent abroad.

Most contacts are made through the commercial counselor in the Chinese liaison Office in Washington, he said. Eventually, traders might work through the nine state monopolies in China which handle foreign commerce, but it is almost impossible to deal directly with the eventual user of one's product.

High Tariffs

Chinese sales to this country are inhibited by the high tariffs levied on nations not granted "most-favored nation" status. For instance, Mr. Theroux said, table tennis equipment from Taiwan can be imported with only an 8-per-cent duty, while the duty on equipment from mainland China is 30 per cent. On jewelry, the tariff is 20 per cent for favored nations, 110 per cent for others.

The quality and style of many Chinese products are "unimaginative and stereotyped," Mr. Theroux conceded, and the Chinese insist on marketing every item under local brand names. "They want to establish an identity for Chinese products."

But Chinese names may leave something to be desired in English, Mr. Theroux said. Some of the brand names devised by Peking include Pang Pang stick, White Elephant auto parts, Junk chemicals and Pandy, a line of men's clothing.

Consumer Laws

Like many U.S. manufacturers, the Chinese object to strict consumer protection laws that cost them money. A load of stuffed pandas, for instance, recently was rejected by the Consumer Product Safety Commission because the fur on the toys was flammable.

The presidential press office quoted him as saying: "It is also my decision that I will not intervene in the decision of the executive committee of the National Security Council and therefore the request of aquino will remain rejected." Mr. Aquino heads the opposition in metropolitan Manila, where administration candidates are led by the President's wife.

Hoax Grounds Airliner

BEIRUT, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—An Air India Boeing 747 with 350 persons aboard made an emergency landing here today after the crew received a warning that there was a bomb on the plane, airport officials said. No bomb was found.

To illustrate this attitude, he



Stuart Kenley

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Stuart Kenley has been named to the newly created position of European technical services manager for Cincom Systems International in Brussels. He previously founded and managed the custom systems division of Cincom.

* * *

The Lloyds Bank group has named Norman Jones its chief executive. Formerly deputy chief of the company, he succeeds Peter Piper, who is retiring.

* * *

Jean Perrin has been named general manager of Chrysler France and vice-president of Chrysler International. He will continue to act as director of European relations.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

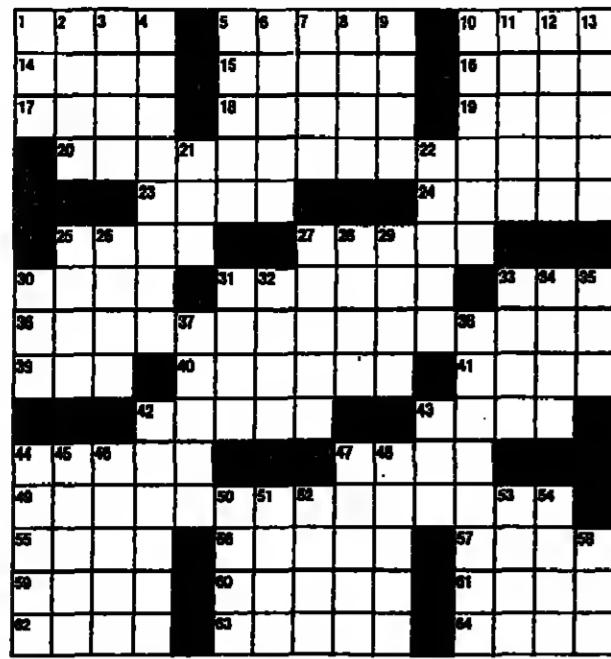
* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *

Austin France has named Georges Ravaille its general manager. He will continue in his duties as president and general manager of Austin Italia and manager of Austin Hellas and Austin Geneva. In his new position, he succeeds Bernard Faure, who has been named managing president of Austin Belgium.

* * *



ACROSS

- College group, for start
- Duplicate part
- Sleep rugged
- Hold sway
- By word of mouth
- Eulogistic play review
- At a distance
- Cordial flavoring
- U.S. author: 1909-55
- Photographers' prized possessions
- On the deep
- Product of haste
- Timber tool
- Praying figure
- Don Juan's mother
- Sponge aperture
- Acct.
- Dosage
- "The Dogs": Burns
- Bedevils
- Binder's output
- Bronchi Garner composition
- Part of Q.E.D.
- Small groove
- French couturier
- Depth or thickness
- Sound of laughter
- "For Peace"
- Gasmade
- Obit member
- Capital of ancient Ethiopia
- Tenting setting
- Fatigue
- Caktion
- Ancient kingdom
- Monk
- Bridge term
- Jai —
- Mosaic flooring
- Sudden outpouring
- Gift from China
- to U.S.
- "Liebestod," e.g.
- Blushing or blooming
- Heating for some homes:
- Abb.
- 10 Necktie
- The "In" things
- Ward off
- Web-footed birds
- Dir. of L.A. from Remo
- Possessed
- French couturier
- Once more
- Numerical prefix
- Having an orange-yellow hue
- Downfall
- Start of a Shakespearean title
- Ending for novel and social
- Probability
- Carlyle was one musical ending
- Arnold or Milton Promotional material
- Expert female swimmer
- Like Edgar of the comics
- Snow White's appraiser
- Dawn goddess
- Camel's undoing
- Pin replacing an oarlock
- Liar
- Evil spirit
- Fitting piece
- Spanish lady
- Newby hit
- Oliver's request
- Nunupensive
- Zola novel
- Columbus, in a song

WEATHER

ALGARVE ... 61 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM ... 61 Cloudy
ANKARA ... 61 Cloudy
ATHENS ... 61 Overcast
BEIRUT ... 61 Clear
BELGRADE ... 61 Clear
BERLIN ... 61 Clear
BRUSSELS ... 61 Clear
BUCHAREST ... 61 Clear
BRISBANE ... 61 Cloudy
CANBERRA ... 61 Clear
COPENHAGEN ... 61 Clear
COSTA DEL SOL ... 61 Cloudy
CUENCA ... 61 Cloudy
DURBINGEN ... 61 Cloudy
FLORENCE ... 61 Cloudy
FRANKFURT ... 61 Rain
GENEVA ... 61 Overcast
HELSINKI ... 61 Cloudy
ISTANBUL ... 61 Cloudy
LAS PALMAS ... 61 Overcast
LISBON ... 61 Overcast
LONDON ... 61 Overcast
LOS ANGELES ... 61 Cloudy

Yesterday's readings: 68 °C Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Feb. 24, 1978

	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Beats His Own Indoor Standard

McTear Sets 60-Yard Record

By Robert Facher

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Austin McTear raced to a world indoor record of 6.04 seconds for yards Friday night as he once again practiced what he preaches in the 90th national Amateur Athletic Union indoor track championships.

"I sensed that I was going to the world record before I left me, not that I'm overhanging," said the 21-year-old runner from San Jose (Calif.) Junior College. "The guys before I left to go in touch, cause there's nothing I was going to be mine."

"I wanted to do well here, because I don't think I've gotten enough competition, but I've got it now."

McTear has won seven races this winter, losing only in Philadelphia, where he was disqualified for two false starts. Friday night, he was slightly behind Charla Wells leaving the blocks, but quickly sped to the front and was never challenged. Don Merrick, Steve Riddle, Steve Williams, Wells and Ray Robinson were outdistanced as McTear trimmed seven-hundredths of a second from the indoor record he set in the

Millrose Games last month on the same track.

The 6.04 by automatic timing compares almost exactly to the 6.3 hand-timed mark by Herb Washington that only recently was erased from the books, along with all manually timed records. The general conversion factor is 24/100 of a second.

McTear will represent the United States against Europe in an indoor meet in Milan on March 14, then he will go after Jimmy Hines' outdoor record of 9.95 for 100 meters.

"I kind of tired of running indoors," McTear said. "I want to get out, because I think I can really go good, and I'm looking forward to breaking that record, too."

Another world indoor record fell when Deby Laplante took the women's 60-yard hurdles in 7.33 seconds, nipping Patty Van Wolvekere's 1/100th of a second. It was almost a direct turnaround of last year's result, so close that Laplante was first ruled the winner over Jane Frederick, then the result was reversed.

"I still angry over that one, and I was thinking about it," Laplante said. "We tied. I saw the photo."

There was no argument Friday night, despite the close finish, as Laplante trimmed 1/100 of a second off Van Wolvekere's indoor mark. Again there was close comparison to the hand-timed mark, 1.3 by Frederick, in last year's race.

Frances Larrieu roared past Jan Merrill with 100 yards to go and captured the women's mile in 4:37.0, a meet record. Afterward, the exultant Larrieu pranced around the track, passing out autographed pictures of herself.

"I enjoyed running on the boards," Larrieu said. "It's like a stage, the people are so close, I like to run for the crowd."

Brenda Webb of the University of Tennessee wiped out another of Larrieu's meet records by winning the two-mile in 9:55.8. Brenda Morehead of Tennessee State won the 800 in 1:57.3 seconds, 1.100 off Deandra Carney's indoor record.

Emmerson Coghlan of Ireland remained unbeaten in the mile with a slow 4:01.6 clocking in a race hurt by the late withdrawal of Elbert Bayil, who flew home to Tantanica because of general tiredness.

Another Tanzanian, Suleiman Nyambari, captured the three-mile run for the third straight year at 13:08.8.

Dwight Stones took the high jump at 7-1 1/2, a meet record that nevertheless proved disappointing in view of the early-season exploits of Greg Joy, absent last night, and Franklin Jacobs, who managed only 7-2 1/2.

Italy Will Delay On Importing of Soccer Players

MILAN, Feb. 26 (Reuters)—Italy will not reopen its soccer borders to foreign players before the 1978-80 season, the president of the Italian Football Federation said here.

Following talks in Brussels between the European Common Market Commission and soccer officials from the nine member countries, it was announced that professional players had the right to play in any Community country, with immediate effect.

But Italy, where the registration of foreign players with local clubs has been banned for more than 10 years, cannot implement the ruling before the end of next season, Franco Carraro said.

Carraro, who attended the Brussels talks, said the reopening of the frontier could cause problems for Italian football, but he hoped the Common Market could work out a proper system of "free circulation" for players, to the benefit of all concerned.

Meanwhile, Jones was bogeying the 17th hole by missing the green, and missing an 18-foot putt for par, dropping him from the lead.

How the Top 20 In Basketball Fared in Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (UPI)—How the top 20 United Press International college basketball teams fared during the week Feb. 20-25:

1. Marquette 21-21 defeated Xavier, 75-63.

2. Kentucky 22-21 defeated Alabama, 87-84; defeated Tennessee, 68-57.

3. UCLA 12-12 defeated Oregon St., 95-88; defeated Colorado, 82-78.

4. Arkansas 27-21 defeated Texas Tech, 84-46; defeated Texas Christian, 84-42.

5. New Mexico 22-20 lost to Brigham Young, 71-68.

6. Kansas 22-21 defeated Colorado, 70-59.

7. DePaul 23-21 Air Force, 54-41.

8. North Carolina 12-21 lost to North Carolina St., 72-67; defeated Duke, 67-61.

9. Michigan St. 21-21 defeated Northwestern, Bob Gilmur and Kermit Zarley, Nicklaus, defending champion, charged back into contention with a 60-61er a disappointing 75 on Friday.

10. Florida St. 21-21 defeated Georgia Tech, 76-72; defeated Georgia Tech, 76-72.

11. Providence 22-21 lost to Rhode Island, 73-67; lost to St. John's, 69-61.

12. The Notre Dame 18-71 defeated North Carolina, 12-21.

13. The Penn 12-21 defeated Southern Methodist, 82-74.

14. The Duke 12-21 defeated Clemson, 78-62; lost to North Carolina, 87-83.

15. The Syracuse 21-21 defeated Michigan, 68-68; defeated Boston College, 77-68.

16. Georgetown 21-21 defeated George Washington, 76-77; defeated Holy Cross, 76-71.

17. The Illinois State 22-20, defeated McNeese St., 76-68; defeated Centenary, 86-77.

18. The Utah 21-21 defeated New Mexico, 85-92; defeated Texas-El Paso, 86-82.

19. The Louisville 18-91 defeated Bell St., 104-84; defeated Memphis St., 115-97.

20. Indiana 18-71 defeated Minnesota, 84-74.

21. The North Carolina St. 18-81 defeated Notre Dame, 76-59; defeated North Carolina, 82-67; lost to Wake Forest, 87-81.

Australian Net Victory

ADELAIDE, Australia, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Australia won the Eastern Zone final of the Davis Cup tennis championships today by beating New Zealand in the reverse singles to clinch the series, 4-0. The second match was abandoned because of bad light.



Associated Press
SETTING A RECORD—Houston McTear wins the 60-yard indoor dash in 6.04 seconds at the AAU championships.

WHA Jets Win Battle For 2 Swedish Stars

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 26 (UPI)—The new owners of the World Hockey Association's Winnipeg Jets announced last night that they were matching a multi-million-dollar offer from the New York Rangers to keep the Jets' high-scoring Swedish players, Ulf Nilsson and Anders Hedberg.

Their contracts require them to stay with the Jets if an offer from elsewhere is matched.

The new owners of the club are eight Winnipeg businessmen, including Bobby Hull, Jets left-winger and a former star in the National Hockey League.

The Rangers, involved in a rebuilding program, offered the two players \$250,000 a year each for two years, plus a \$500,000 bonus each for signing.

Praise From the Top

Hull said, "I have every played with. The two Swedes are in their fourth season with Winnipeg."

Nilsson, a 27-year-old center, is second in scoring in the WHA this season with 27 goals and 74 assists for 101 points.

Last season he scored 39 goals and had 85 assists; in the 1975-76 season he scored 34 goals and had 76 assists; and in 1974-75 he scored 26 goals and had 94 assists.

Hedberg, also 27, is a more prolific goal-scorer, but does not get as many assists. A right-winger, he has scored at least 50 goals a season since joining Winnipeg.

He has 52 goals this season,

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Winnipeg	46	22	6	82	285	185
New England	22	4	7	70	242	198
Edmonton	30	23	3	63	214	211
Quebec	27	20	2	58	254	271
Binghamton	26	32	2	54	207	229
Cincinnati	24	30	3	53	217	254
St. Louis	17	34	4	38	162	244

Saturday's Results

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Binghamton	7	12	11	16	82	149
New England	22	24	6	40	192	191
Edmonton	20	22	7	39	194	211
Quebec	22	22	7	37	194	211
Binghamton	26	32	2	54	207	229
Cincinnati	24	30	3	53	217	254
St. Louis	17	34	4	38	162	244

Friday's Results

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Winnipeg	24	26	8	52	255	185
New England	7	11	12	16	82	149
Edmonton	20	22	7	39	194	211
Quebec	22	22	7	37	194	211
Binghamton	26	32	2	54	207	229
Cincinnati	24	30	3	53	217	254
St. Louis	17	34	4	38	162	244

Sunday's Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New England	27	12	11	55	252	185
Edmonton	20	22	7	39	194	211
Quebec	22	22	7	37	194	211
Binghamton	26	32	2	54	207	229
Cincinnati	24	30	3	53	217	254
St. Louis	17	34	4	38	162	244

Wednesday's Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	42	12	6	88	260	185
Vancouver	24	13	5	55	179	173
Pittsburgh	22	14	5	50	181	223
Delaware	22	26	9	55	181	195
Washington	11	33	3	33	123	235

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	24	12	6	83	220	144
Philadelphia	25	13	5	82	265	152
Toronto	23	18	3	54	204	160
Cleveland	16					

WALSH CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	42	12	6	88	260	185
Los Angeles	22	13	5	55	179	173
Pittsburgh	22	14	5	50	181	223
Delaware	22	26	9	55	181	195
Washington	11	33	3	33	123	235

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	24	12	6	83	220	144
Philadelphia						

